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OVERSEAS

The Monthly Journal of the OVERSEAS CLUB & PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

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Vol V No 59 DECEMBER, 1920

"We sailed wherever ship could sail,
We founded many a mighty state,
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great"

Tennyson.

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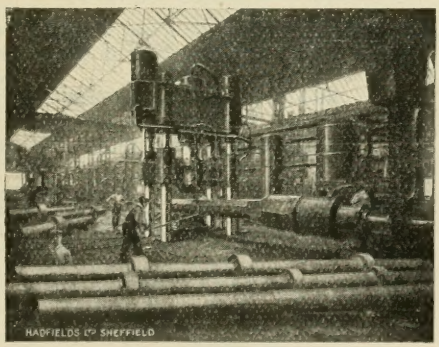

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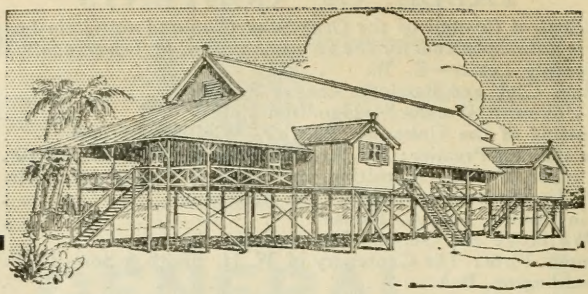

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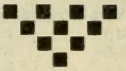
LIVERPOOL.  MANCHESTER.

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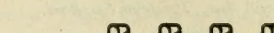

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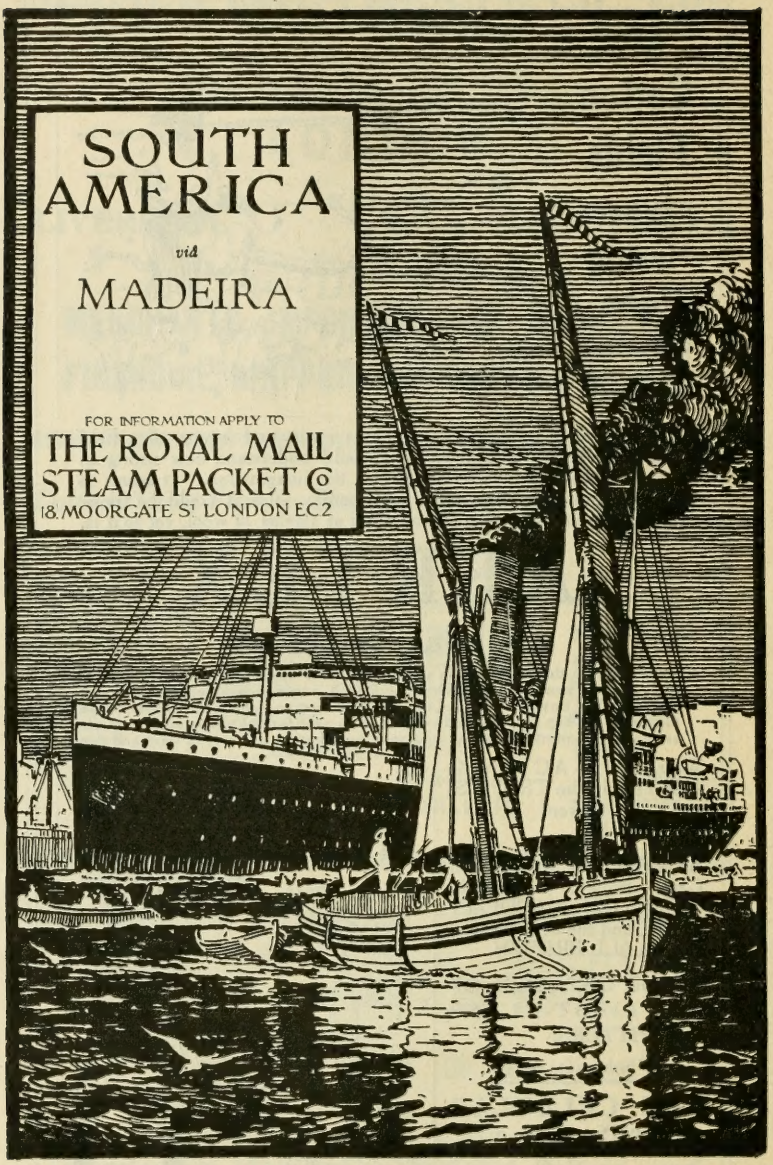
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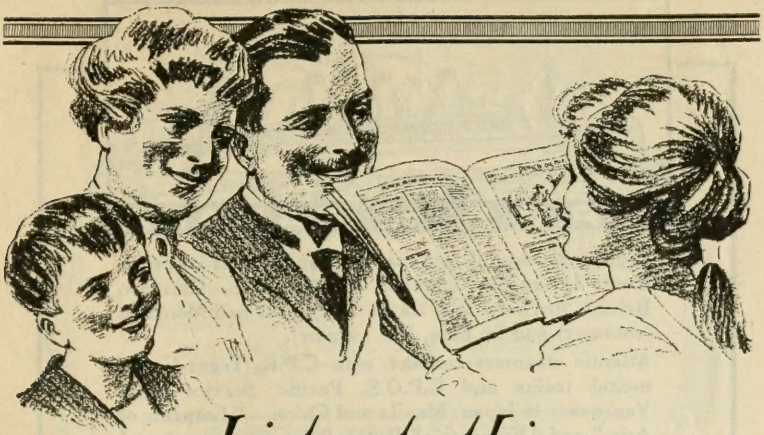

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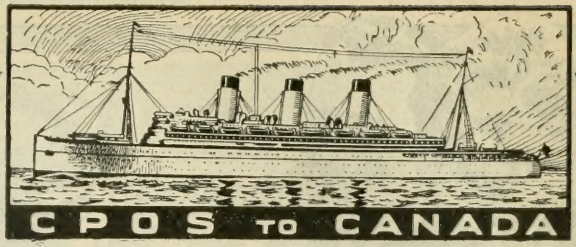

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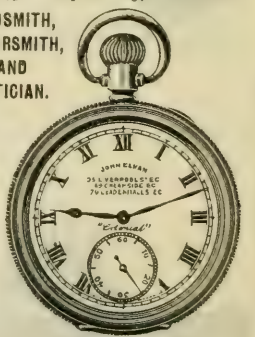

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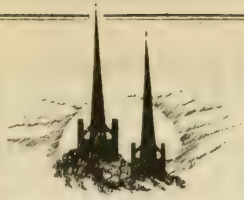

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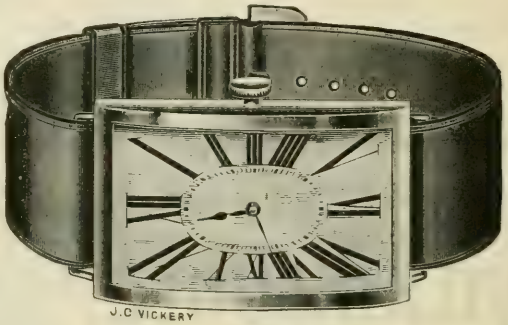

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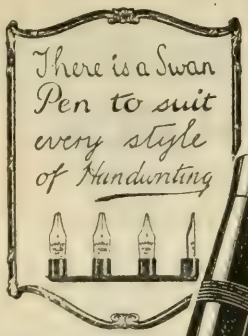

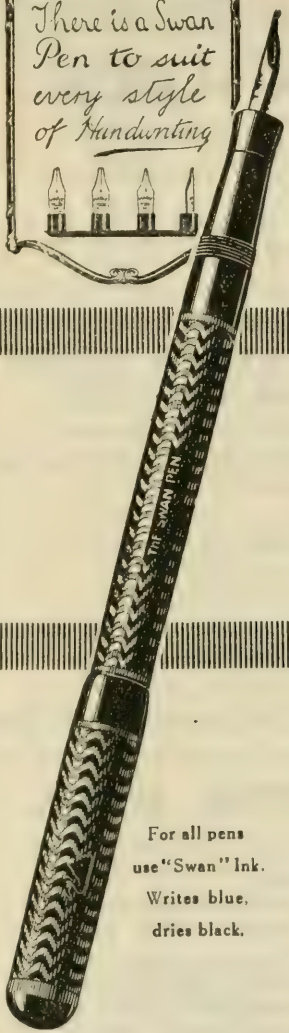

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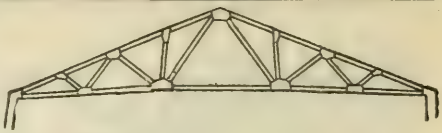

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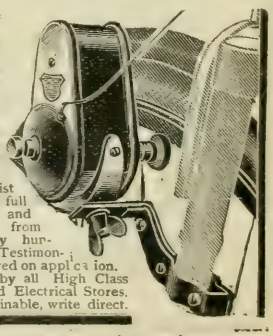

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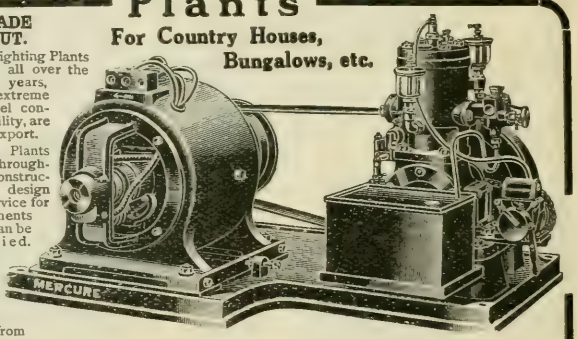

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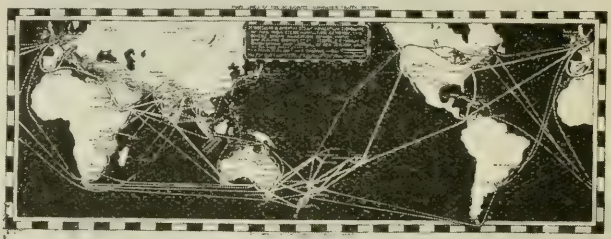

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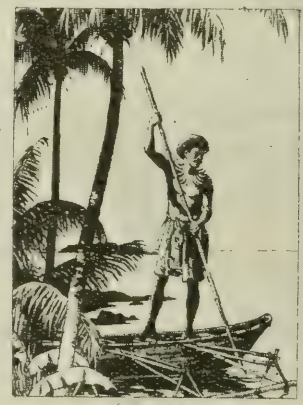

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Vol. V. No. 59. December, 1920.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

My Monthly Letter

By E. W.

My Monthly Letter.

TO OUR FRIENDS OVERSEAS.—By the time this issue of "Overseas" reaches many thousands of our friends across the water the Christmas season will be upon us. May I, therefore, on behalf of the British Members of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, including the Members of our London, Glasgow and Liverpool Branches and the Headquarters' staff of our organisation in London, wish a right merry Christmas to every reader of our magazine, and may 1921 contain much happiness for you. God grant that some of the clouds which are darkening the imperial horizon may have been dissipated before Christmas, 1921.

AFTER FIVE YEARS.—Among the readers of this issue of "Overseas" there must be many who have read our little magazine month by month since the publication of our first issue in December, 1915, just five years ago. To them and to the great army of readers who have joined us since that date, I should like to express our heartfelt thanks for their warm support which has placed "Overseas" to-day in its present unique position.

The more we think about "Overseas" the more enthusiastic do we all feel about the possibilities that lie ahead of our magazine—a magazine unchanged as far as the size of its pages is concerned, but many times the thickness of our present issue, standing for all the things that are worth while in life, championing every worthy cause and passionately devoted to the service of the British Commonwealth and our fellows. A magazine with a mission—and what mission could be more soul-satisfying?—of always standing for the highest things; of always endeavouring, however imperfectly; of keeping before our eyes the vision of what the British Empire should—and shall—stand for.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.—Let us be quite frank with ourselves. The British Empire faces the greatest peril during the next two decades which has ever confronted it in its long history. There are two alternatives before it, so it seems to me. I will endeavour

My Monthly Letter.

to crystallise them as briefly as possible. We are arrived at a fork on our Imperial path and we must decide which of the two roads we are going to follow. That to the left represents a policy of overweening ambition, of lust for power, of domination of other peoples, of militaristic expeditions in the far parts of the world, of a determination to impose our views on our neighbours, in fact the doctrine of might, of the mailed fist, however much it may be camouflaged. That to the right implying a policy of consideration for the feelings of others, of a humbleness of heart which realises the tremendous nature of the trusteeship which has been placed on our shoulders, of a determination that the British Commonwealth shall, whatever the difficulties and however alluring the temptations by the way, always stand for the great concepts of human liberty which have made it great ; of a realisation that no people could be asked to fulfil a more glorious destiny than to show others the way along the path of human freedom ; and finally, and above all, a consecration of our nation—or rather our nations, for our Empire consists of many peoples—to the service of humanity with no puny thoughts of self-interest and reward.

Do we want our well-loved British Commonwealth to stand for more splendid things than any world-wide power has ever stood for, or do we merely desire that our Empire be inscribed in the book of history on the same page as the great empires of all the ages which aimed at material greatness, huge territories and millions of subject peoples ? Surely there cannot be a second's hesitation as far as we of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League are concerned. We mean with everything in us to consecrate our lives to the last-named alternative, and to hold the torch of freedom and justice high above our heads. And so I come back to the phrase *a magazine with a mission*. Was there ever a more splendid one in all the dim ages of man's story ?

THE MISSION OF "OVERSEAS."—We start off with many things in our favour to enable us to carry out our task. "Overseas" has a circulation of 22,000 at the present time in all the five continents. More and more is the voice of "Overseas" listened to, more frequent are the references to our magazine in the press of the Empire, and above all, more clear is our vision of the course we must follow. In this complicated and baffling world around us, when our ears are deafened by the discordant notes of self-interest clashing with self-interest, whether of miner or millionaire, is there not a glorious opportunity for "Overseas" ? Our magazine which is not published for private profit, which belongs to its readers and whose success will be measured by the meed of service it can render to our generation.

A CLARION CALL TO SERVICE.—So let us in these closing days of 1920, this difficult year—for difficult it has been to many of us,

My Monthly Letter.

with its story of disappointments and shortcomings, both national and individual—let us, I say, buckle on our armour and make up our minds to redouble our work for "Overseas" and for our cause. We will have none of those Jeremiahs who tell us it is difficult to interest people in the Over-Seas Club now that the War is over for "they don't see the use of it." Great heavens! there was never a more clamouring need for a world-wide brotherhood of service than at present, and never greater possibilities of useful service before any publication, daily newspaper, weekly journal or monthly magazine, than before "Overseas."

Let us then pledge our very best energies to double the circulation of our magazine in 1921. Nothing less than 50,000 readers can satisfy us, and let us see to it that every school and public library in our neighbourhood receives a copy. At no time in the ten and a half years' existence of the Over-Seas Club did I feel such an overwhelming conviction of our mission. Let us all be up and doing. A member a month must be our motto for 1921.

UNKNOWN HERO'S ABBEY TOMB.—But I have taken up sufficient space talking about "Overseas" in this Christmas letter to you and I must turn to some of the events of the past month. First among them was the great gathering at Westminster Abbey on Armistice Day, November 11th, when the leaders of our people, from His Majesty down, assembled to pay homage to the memory of the unknown dead—that great army of 160,000 fellow citizens of ours whose mortal remains lie scattered under the wind-swept hills and plains of a hundred battlefields in France and Flanders, in Italy, in Serbia, in Gallipoli, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, in German East and South-West Africa, in the waters of the oceans, even as far as the unfathomable depths of the South Pacific, where Craddock and his splendid men found their last resting-place.

PITY THE POOR EDITOR, whose experiences are very similar to "E. W.," who tries not to offend any readers.

Contributor: "Here's a poem on the Aurora Borealis." Editor: "Can't use it. It might offend our electric light advertisers."—New York *Life*.

OVERSEAS

My Monthly Letter.

For all time that tomb of the "Unknown Warrior," whose remains, together with some French soil, were brought across the Channel to the Abbey for burial, will remain one of the great shrines of our race. That unnamed hero's grave will mean more to untold thousands than all the monuments and effigies of the great departed which surround it within the Abbey's walls. The two minutes' silence which was observed in London, like last year, is the only adequate tribute to an intensely moving event. How appropriate are the words of Tennyson's great ode :—

"Let us bury the great dead with an Empire's lamentation."

THE COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT.—By far the best news to tell you is that after seventeen disastrous days of strike a settlement has been reached between the Government and the miners' delegates. As a matter of fact the ballot on the settlement terms showed an actual majority of 8,459 of the miners against acceptance, but the Miners' Federation has a rule that a two-thirds majority is not only necessary to authorise a stoppage but also to continue it, so the strike is over and the men back at work.

The strike has been a costly matter and has involved the country in heavy losses, while it is estimated that the miners have lost more than £11,000,000 in wages and about a million other workers were thrown out of work. Among the most important of the terms of the settlement were :—

(1) An advance of 2s. a shift granted on the resumption of work.
(2) A National Wages Board to be set up by March 31st.
(3) Owners and men pledge themselves to increase output at pit, and district committees will be set up for that purpose.

The last clause is especially important, for unquestionably if we could only arrive at a scheme by which the employers and workers would *together* concentrate their combined energy on greater output we should attain it. Now that a settlement has been arrived at after seventeen days of countless conferences and innumerable discussions between the Government, the owners and the men one cannot help feeling that it should have been possible to arrive at a settlement at the outset and thereby to have saved the community many millions of money and considerable inconvenience. For after seventeen days of conferring what do we arrive at? Some great new "way out"? Not a bit of it! The concession of the 2s. a shift, which the men demanded all along, was granted. As the *Daily Mirror* put it :—

> "Why wait for us to lose all the men's goodwill, millions of tons of coal, millions of money, and to throw thousands out of employment, in order, at the end, to get right back to where we were at the start?—the 2s. immediately, and output to come later? Why?"

A TRUCE IN INDUSTRY.—The use of force in our internal or

My Monthly Letter.

external relations is a bad thing, and sooner or later civilisation will have to find a substitute. The strike cannot be the last word in industrial relationships, and somehow or other we shall have to work out some system of getting round a conference table and arriving at a settlement without inflicting heavy losses on the community as a whole. By hook or by crook we must establish a greater sympathy between employer and employed. We can all endorse the appeal Sir Charles Wakefield has made for a truce in industry in his letter to the Press :—

"Now that it has once more been so demonstrated that *all* disputes, even those which have gone so far as an actual strike declaration, must eventually be settled by armchair conferences, surely the whole question might be faced from the point of view of prevention being better than cure ?

"Nothing that has happened within the last few weeks has shaken my conviction that the suggestions which I made through the medium of the Press some three or four weeks ago regarding a 'five years' truce' contain, at any rate, the germ of a solution of our pressing industrial problem. The projected National Wages Board will provide, for the mining industry, the joint body then suggested.

"The country and the world are in desperate need of industrial peace, and I believe that a general industrial truce for one, two, or three years (if five is a counsel of perfection) could be achieved. Once convinced of the need for stabilising production and the standard of living for a definite period, I am certain that both great powers in industry would be found willing to make generous concessions with a view to attaining that end."

"And so say all of us."

WHO ARE THE NATION ?—In all times of industrial disturbance there is a great deal of talk about the "Nation this" or the "Nation that," and the coal strike has been no exception to the rule. Both sides are very apt to consider they speak for the nation,

[*Photo : Daily Mirror.*

The Prime Minister at Play. Mr. Lloyd George enjoying a game of golf at Walton Heath.

My Monthly Letter.

and it is just as well that we should clarify our own ideas as to what we mean by the nation. During the War the Government did undoubtedly speak for the great majority of the citizens of these islands, but in times of peace few Governments command an overwhelming allegiance. What have figures to say on this knotty subject? Of the 10,761,705 votes cast at the general election of 1918, 5,389,465 were cast for the Coalition. There were, of course, 107 unopposed returns, but 22 were Sinn Fein, and by no means all of them were Coalition.

Now to turn to the Trades Union claim to speak for the nation. The nation consists of forty-five millions, and the electorate is about twenty-one millions. The Trades Union Congress represents over six million electors, so, together with the families of its constituents, it must represent about twenty-five millions of our people.

The truth of the matter is that it is only safe to say that the "Nation" wants so and so when nine-tenths of the people are of one opinion—as they were in the War. And when either side claims to talk for the people as a whole we should be mighty careful to see that they can substantiate their claim to speak for the ordinary public—that great mass of opinion which probably remains inarticulate till a moment of crisis.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE.—Few leading articles in the British Press in recent times has occasioned more discussion than that entitled "The Marriage of the Prince," which appeared in a recent issue of *The Times*, and few have met with a more widespread approval. The leader-writer in *The Times* certainly interprets public opinion when he demands that "there should not be any compulsion upon the Prince of Wales to make a marriage of policy." ". . . the British peoples," says *The Times*, "would wish a marriage of true happiness; and this, it is our way to believe, means a marriage of inclination. It follows naturally that the hope for him is that his wife may be one of his own race; for though there have been fortunate exceptions, it is certainly true that marriages of policy with Princesses of foreign birth have not always had the primary condition for happiness. Farther than to give the expression to this national wish for the Prince, we shall not go; adding only that we doubt whether there is now the need that there may have been before the War to limit the choice of the Prince to the circle of the Blood Royal."

These sentiments will certainly be shared by the Members of the Over-Seas Club.

BRITISH POLICY IN THE EAST.—The two articles by the Aga Khan on the present British policy in Asia in *The Times* of November 5th and 6th created much discussion, for they put into words what a great many people, belonging to all parties, have been

My Monthly Letter.

saying for a long time. The Aga Khan, as my readers are aware, is one of the foremost Mahomedan Princes of India, and a firm believer in, and supporter of, British rule. Boiled down, what he says is something as follows: The British Empire's true strategic frontier in Asia is the line of the Himalayas. But, since the War, the War Lords of Whitehall have had no fixed policy, and they have involved the British people in the stupendous task of keeping a huge army of British and Indian troops in Persia and Mesopotamia at a terrific cost to the British taxpayer. He suggests that the British occupation of Persia and Mesopotamia should cease, and that we should leave the Persians and Arabs to work out their own salvation with British co-operation, and that we should withdraw our armed forces to Basra or Kurna. He says that while Great Britain may be paying the bill, "... India is forced to provide the bulk of the troops required for the garrison; and let me say that, while India joined with the utmost alacrity in the Great War, she regards this Mesopotamian undertaking in its present form with repugnance."

The Aga Khan takes the strongest exception to those recommendations of the Esher Committee's report on the Army in India, which advocates that the Indian Army shall be placed under the Imperial General Staff and be available for employment for an indefinite period throughout the East for purposes with which India is not in sympathy.

NO WILD-CAT SCHEMES.—"If the Government persists in this policy," he says, "it will commit one of the greatest errors it has ever made," and it is unthinkable that British public opinion will tolerate a policy which sooner or later will land us in disaster. John Bull has not a bottomless pocket, and he is getting very weary of pouring out several millions a month for the betterment of unruly Arabs who show no desire to have anything done to them but to be left alone.

Our fathers showed considerable common sense when in the early 'eighties they refused to

OUR RAILWAYS
SORRY, THE LINE'S OUT OF ORDER TODAY
THE MINES
SORRY, THERE IS NO REPLY FROM THE MINES
COAL ORDER OFFICE
CLOTHING
IT'S THE WRONG SUIT
SORRY YOU HAVE BEEN TROUBLED
OUR BREAD SUPPLY
THEY'RE ALL BURNT TO A CINDER!
YOU MUST WRITE TO THE SUPERVISOR
OUR MEAT SUPPLY
WHILE I WAS AWAY THE MEAT WAS SO BAD MY COOK REFUSED TO RECEIVE IT, AND HAS LEFT!
WELL, REPLACE THE RECEIVER
THE BUREAUCRATIC EGG
W. K. Haselden

State Control of Everything—on Telephone Lines. The telephone has "gone to pieces" under State control, say some critics. Mr. Haselden, of the *Daily Mirror*, thinks the other public services would go the same way.

My Monthly Letter.

be drawn into wild-cat schemes of military occupation of Central Asian States—the sooner we follow their good example the better. In the East we have more than a sufficiency of problems on hand in the task of helping India, Burma and Ceylon to become contented self-governing units within the British Commonwealth.

OUR WONDERFUL "INDIAN SUMMER."—The British climate has certainly been living up to its reputation of doing the unexpected. After treating us to three miserable months, July, August and September, we have experienced the hottest October for twenty-nine years—an altogether delightful month of blue skies and almost continual sunshine. We enjoyed nearly 200 hours of sunshine in October, or more than double the usual quantity, and in addition to cloudless skies there was a delightfully invigorating "sparkle" in the air which made us feel that life was very much worth while. The sunshine records for the three previous months have been July 133, August 140, and September 107, so October has every right to grateful remembrance.

During the first week in November, when London was undergoing its first dose this winter of London's "own particular" fog of the pea-soup variety, a friend from the country came to my office. By way of cheering me up, my friend informed me that he had just come up from his home in Sussex, not far from Arundel, where the primroses were in profusion. Poor little things, they must have mistaken the season, and their existence will be a short one ; but the thought of them will help us through the winter months till the end of February, when the snowdrops, those heralds of spring, come to cheer us up.

A GREAT FIRM'S CENTENARY.—I suppose there are few more widely respected firms in any part of the Empire than the great house of W. H. Smith & Son, the bookstall proprietors, which has been celebrating its centenary during the past few weeks. Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son represent all that is best in our commercial life, and during twenty years of pretty intimate acquaintanceship with the firm I have always been impressed with the loyalty of all their employees. What the reason is I cannot say, probably a knowledge that every employee, from the most recent newsboy or bookstall clerk to the heads of the provincial branches, knows that he will get a square deal, and practically any position is attainable by merit and faithful service.

Messrs. Smiths' bookstalls are such an institution with the public that a quite unusual amount of attention has been paid to their hundredth birthday, and I remember few more spontaneous tributes than that which was paid to the partners of the firm, Lord Hambleden, Mr. St. John Hornby, Mr. A. D. Power, Mr. Acland, at the large banquet at the Savoy Hotel, when Lord Burnham was in the chair the other night. We all were present because

we delighted to honour a firm which has such a record of fair dealing. My Monthly Letter.

From the standpoint of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League I am especially happy to add these few words of good wishes for the future success of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, because three of their partners are Life Members of our Society, and the firm and its partners have been generous contributors to our War Memorial Fund.

THE P.M.'S FUTURE HOME.—Readers of "Overseas" will recollect an article some time since on one of Britain's most stately homes, Chequers, on the Chilterns in Buckinghamshire, which Lord and Lady Lee had bequeathed to the nation on their death to serve as a country residence for future British premiers. Lord Lee has, however, put the nation still further in his debt by deciding to hand over Chequers for the use of the Prime Minister as from January 1st, 1921. Truly a princely gift, which recalls Cecil Rhodes' offering of Groote Schuur to the South African people through their Prime Minister. Would that the owners of our stately homes up and down the fair surface of "this sceptr'd isle" follow Lord Lee's example and remember the nation.

E. W.

SNAPSHOT COMPETITION.

"Overseas" offers (1) one prize of £1 1s. every month for the best or most interesting photograph sent in by a Member of the Over-Seas Club. (2) One guinea to the boy or girl under 18 years of age, the child of a Member, for the best photograph taken by him or her

KISMET.

35 "Poy," in the London *Evening News*, on the cost to the British taxpaper of the Government's Persian policy.

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB AND PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

(Patron : His Majesty The King.)

THE Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League is a non-party society of British subjects residing in all parts of the world. Its underlying motive is to promote the unity of British subjects. Its four chief objects are

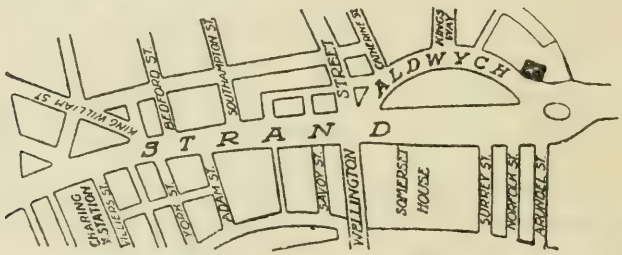
1. To draw together in the bond of comradeship British people the world over.
2. To render individual service to our Empire.
3. To maintain the power of the Empire and to hold to its best traditions.
4. To help one another.

MEMBERS' CREED.

BELIEVING the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we pledge ourselves, as citizens of the British Commonwealth of nations, to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers.

HEADQUARTERS.

The Headquarters of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League are situated at General Buildings, Aldwych, London, just opposite Australia House, in the very heart of the Metropolis. Here are provided most of the amenities of an ordinary Club, including Reading, Writing, Lounge, Ladies' and Smoking Rooms, Information Bureau, the provision of a postal address, and the forwarding of Members' mail. Light refreshments can be obtained. Hours of opening, 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on Sundays.



The black square shows the building in which the Over-Seas Club Premises are situated.

Date of Inception	August 27th, 1910
Subscribing Membership, as at December 31st, 1919	24,665
Life Members	3,998

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

All fees include "Overseas" and Membership List.

Residents.	Entrance.	Annually.	Life.
Overseas (*Two years for* £1 0 0) . .	Nil.	10s.	£7 7 0
Provinces	5s.	10s.	£10 10 0
London (within 20 miles Charing Cross).	£1 1 0	£1 1 0	£10 10 0

Members' subscriptions become due on January 1st each year. Subscriptions received after October 1st are carried forward to the following year.

Contributions or subscriptions should be addressed to The Hon. Organiser, Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

The "Unknown Warrior"

By Hamilton Fyfe

The "Unknown Warrior."

WHEN the "Unknown Warrior" was buried in Westminster Abbey on Armistice Day a great many people said, "I wonder who he is?" There was no need to wonder. The answer to the query, "Who was he?" is so plain. The "unknown warrior" was the Man who won the War.

There are battles in history, the Alma was one of them, which are known as "soldiers' battles." The historians, usually anxious to give all credit for victory to Generals, admit that for once the rank and file had something to do with the result. In truth there are few results which have not at some moment depended upon the dash or the steadiness of the "unknown warrior"; and seeing that throughout the operations which filled the years between August, 1914, and November, 1918, it was so consistently the men rather than the Generals who gained victory or prevented defeats from being disasters, History may well call it a "soldiers' war."

In our unhappy opening, when after the Battle of Mons our "little mighty force that stood for England" was driven back, it was the men who held together and kept a good heart and so made it possible to put the broken pieces together again. In those warm autumn days I came across stragglers continually all over the Amiens district, and the casual comical stories they told proved (without any effort on their part to prove it) that they had not lost their heads, but had resolutely struggled to rejoin their units. That spirit kept our Army from melting away as many an Army would have done under such heavy and repeated blows.

In the Battle of Ypres it was again the determined stand of the men against disheartening odds that kept the Channel ports secure. The line was pitifully thin, there were no reserves to throw in when it came near to breaking, yet it never broke. The "unknown warriors" stood their ground. They were given a task almost too much for the strength and endurance of mortal men. No skill in tactics could lighten it, not the ingenuity of the most brilliant dispositions could give any help. All depended upon the nerve and the unyielding character of the troops; those qualities kept the enemy at bay.

The "Unknown Warrior."

On the Somme the divisions had to hammer their way through ; in Flanders there was the mud to fight as well as the Germans, no gifts of generalship could help to overcome that ; but the men overcame it. At Cambrai there was a clever plan of attack, and if Lord Byng had been given as many troops as his idea required, he might have carried it through ; but events soon threw upon the "unknown warriors" the responsibility of the hour, it was they who stood firm to the counter-attack.

They bore the cruel havoc of shrapnel while the authorities discussed whether they should have "tin hats" (shrapnel helmets) or not. They suffered long and severely while the Germans shattered their defences with high explosive, and our gunners had scarcely any to clear the way for our attacks. They endured, without any protection at first, the terrifying sinister fumes of poison gas when this devilish invention of civilised warfare was let loose among them to the surprise of Allied commands. And in the last tremendous effort schemed by Ludendorff it was the men and their regimental officers who broke the force of the blow. On the Fifth Army front they were set to defend a line which was known to be indefensible. Many gave their lives to delay the enemy's progress even for an hour or two ; many staggered blind and deaf from weariness along the roads of retreat, yet rallied again and again and at last brought the enemy's overwhelming numbers to a standstill.

On all fronts in all the theatres of war, the "unknown warriors" showed the same grit, the same dogged courage. They grumbled of course, but they never flinched. They had no thought of anything save "sticking it" ; they died with their faces to the foe.

So it was all through our Armies, among Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, as among English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh. And in the Navy, too, the patient endurance of the men through the years of dreary waiting and patrolling of the grey North Sea, their readiness to undertake desperate adventure at Zeebrugge and Ostend, their instant and willing response to every demand made upon them had more to do with keeping the seas than any wisdom of naval strategists or Admirals' designs.

There is a vast significance in this resolve to do honour to the unknown dead and the unknown living as well. Hitherto the leaders have received all the glory and gratitude ; those who won their battles for them have scarcely been thought of ; they have gone down to their graves with their services unrecognised, "unwept, unhonoured and unsung." Now we have come to a better understanding of their merits. We have learned that what President Wilson calls "the common people everywhere" are of more account and deserve more respect than the "great ones." The value of the "unknown warrior," the "simple soldier," as the French call him, has been discovered at last.

OVERSEAS

THE PASSING OF THE "UNKNOWN WARRIOR."

The Procession entering Whitehall from Trafalgar Square.

The Pall-bearers were Air-Marshal Sir H. Trenchard, Admiral Sir John Jackson, General Gatliff, R.M.L.I., Admiral Sir John Madden, Admiral Earl Beatty, Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, General Lord Byng, General Lord Horne, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Field-Marshal Earl Haig, Field-Marshal Viscount French, and Field-Marshal Lord Methuen.

THE PASSING OF THE "UNKNOWN WARRIOR."

Leaving the Cenotaph after the unveiling ceremony. The King as Chief Mourner, followed by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, and the Duke of Connaught.

THE HOME-COMING OF THE "UNKNOWN WARRIOR."

At the entrance to the Abbey.

OVERSEAS

The Passing of the Unknown Warrior

By Winifride Wrench

" The drums and the trumpets give you music,
But my heart, O my warrior, my comrade,
My heart gives you love."—Walt Whitman.

The Passing of the Unknown Warrior.

WHEN I first heard of the celebrations arranged for Armistice Day I half wondered whether it would be an anti-climax. Supposing the feelings of the crowd did not respond to the grandeur and solemnity of the occasion, supposing the ceremony should fall just a little flat? And I had given up all thoughts of trying to see the passing of the Unknown Warrior, when a message came at the last minute, " Will you write your impressions for ' Overseas ' ? "

This I could not very well do unless I managed to see something, though I knew that all the best places had long ago been allotted to those who had lost husbands, brothers and sons.

In fact, for once the officials seem to have realised that they were human beings, dealing with human beings, and the whole scheme and all the arrangements for that wonderful home-coming of the UnknownWarrior were touched with fine imagination and sympathy.

Care was taken in the original selection to prevent the slightest chance of one regiment being more favoured than another ; no one knows from where the body comes, except that it came from France. The King, with his admirable instinct for doing the right thing, sent one of his own swords, a beautiful crusader's sword, to lie on the coffin. The coffin itself, a copy of a mediæval pattern, was the gift of the men who made it. The war-worn and soiled Union Jack that draped the coffin belonged to a padre who had been all through the War. The men themselves selected that flag.

It had covered the bodies of numbers of their comrades who fell and were buried hastily where they fell ; it had served as altar cloth, with a wooden box for altar, for celebrations of the Eucharist before men went to battle ; it had been used at boxing matches ; it had been carried when the call came " to go over the top." That sacred emblem from henceforth hangs in Westminster Abbey.

As I hurried towards the heart of London, I noticed all the flags flying half-mast in the still, crisp air of a sunny, autumn day. Women in black were carrying wreaths and bunches of white chrysanthemums ; every man who could, wore badges and medals. Suddenly I felt myself back in the days when the Great War was raging, when barriers counted for so little, and we were all united in a common purpose. It was like a breath of mountain air. To-day we were one again, at least for a brief spell, one in our

The Passing of the Unknown Warrior.

thoughts of the Unknown Warrior, through whom we were honouring a great unseen host.

I wondered if the soldier himself knew what was happening and I liked to think he did, and that it made him and his comrades glad.

I reached Trafalgar Square half an hour before the hour struck to find that I must be one of the crowd and could by no possibility get to the window where I might have seen the procession. Afterwards I was glad, for I would far sooner have been one of that immense throng, far sooner have lived through those two minutes silence with them than have been indoors and looking down from above.

Trafalgar Square was one sea of faces, gazing down towards Whitehall, where behind the barriers we followed in imagination what was taking place—the procession with the King and his sons and representatives of the nation honouring "the Man who won the War."

There was plenty of movement and talk in the crowd. Near me stood a tall young policeman who was not above passing the time of day with the people. An elderly colleague came up to him and I heard him say, "Some one all the way up from Lancashire, and she wants help." Behind him meekly stood a little shabby woman in black clasping tightly an enormous bunch of flowers done up in brown paper. She just looked, but said nothing. The young policeman grinned down at her and said, "Come along, Ma, we'll see what we can do," and they disappeared towards the barrier.

Meanwhile the hawkers hawked their wares up and down our ranks. They had flowers to sell, white chrysanthemums and rosemary "for remembrance," and called out raucously and monotonously until my nerves were jangling. I thought to myself, "The two minutes' silence will be a horrible mockery. These people have no fine feelings, no insight, no understanding." But I was utterly wrong.

At that moment Big Ben began to toll the hour. On the instant every head was bared. Every one stood as still as if transfixed, and silence—a silence that could be felt—fell like a pall upon London's millions.

As the seconds passed the silence deepened ; I might have been standing alone in an empty world. . . .

A policeman's horse tossed its head and rattled its bridle ; from afar a woman's wail of sorrow rent the air. I looked up and saw a stout flower-woman wiping her eyes with a corner of her dirty apron —those two marvellous minutes were over, the spell was broken.

And so that nameless soldier, symbol of the worth of the individual, representative of a countless host of ordinary men who did their duty, was laid to his rest, with all the honours his King, his comrades-in-arms, and his Empire could bestow.

Canada's Young Premier: Mr. Arthur Meighen

By F. A. McKenzie

Canada's Young Premier: Mr. Arthur Meighen.

CANADA, the land of youth, is to-day fittingly ruled by young men. Mr. Arthur Meighen, the Premier, and Mr. Mackenzie King, the Leader of the Opposition, are both forty-six years old—which is very young for statesmen—and both give one the impression of being many years younger. Arthur Meighen in particular, slight, clean shaven, keen, smart, is one of those men who when his two score years have reached to three score will still retain the freshness of vision, the hopefulness, the optimism and the buoyancy of young manhood.

Mr. Meighen is apt to suffer by comparison with some of his great predecessors. Men sometimes say that he lacks the bigness, the genius and the magnetic personality which made Macdonald and Laurier the idols of millions. He is a sound, logical speaker rather than an inspired orator. He is a practical, straightforward man of business, a master of detail, an expert in figures, seen at his best in quiet negotiations and in committee.

In the Manitoban country city of Portage la Prairie, once the outpost of white farmer settlements in the West, I noticed with interest a few months ago a modestly inscribed shingle announcing the offices of Arthur Meighen, Lawyer. The announcement further informed me that

[*Photo: Central News.*

Mr. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada.

Canada's Young Premier: Mr. Arthur Meighen.

loans and mortgages could be arranged there, a very usual addition to Canadian rural lawyers' announcements.

Ontario born, brought up in the country town of St. Mary's, he was the prize boy in the home town school. He went from there to Toronto University. A year of teaching followed. He then settled in Winnipeg and plunged into business, and while working hard at business he studied law. He had already proved at Toronto his bent for figures, taking honours in mathematics. He started his professional life at Portage la Prairie, and soon won such a position that within a few years he was elected to the Dominion House.

At this time Canada and the Dominion Parliament were absorbed in great railway battles. There were long controversies between the Dominion Government and the Opposition over railway rights and contracts. As lawyer in a big farming district, Arthur Meighen knew all about the farmers' side of the case. He had steeped himself in this railway question. So when this young member arose in the Dominion House to speak in an important railway debate men realised that here was one who spoke with authority. "Borden has at last found a man," Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then Liberal Premier, said, as he listened to Meighen's scathing and incisive oration.

From the day of that speech Arthur Meighen never looked back. His knowledge secured him almost in a day a position of authority in the ranks of his own Party. Sir Robert Borden came into power in 1911 and Meighen was already one of the Cabinet possibilities. He had played a big part in the campaign against Laurier's reciprocity scheme. Two years later he was made Solicitor-General. When the Coalition Cabinet was formed during the War he was one of its leading members. It was during the War that he visited London. He was one of the picked Empire speakers at the mighty demonstration at the Central Hall, Westminster, after America came into the War.

When Sir Robert Borden decided to retire Arthur Meighen had so firmly established himself that he could not be put on one side. This is not the place to describe the secret battles that were fought in Ottawa over the claims of himself and his rivals. In the end the young man from Portage la Prairie won. He is not by any means in a bed of roses. Controversy, hard and bitter, is now his daily lot. Some of his old-time colleagues eye him in the unfriendly fashion of men whose ambitions have been foiled. Great post-War problems are demanding bold solution. There were those who said when Arthur Meighen became Premier that he could not hope to retain office for more than a month or two. They under-estimated the political sagacity and shrewdness of this young man.

The Leader of the Opposition in Canada's Parliament: Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King

By F. A. McKenzie

The Leader of the Opposition in Canada's Parliament: Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King.

MR. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Canadian Dominion Parliament, is a man around whom romantic legend has already gathered. His career supplied the basis of the plot of one of the great political novels of modern times. He was an active and prominent politician long before he reached thirty, and many years ago he was marked out by the prescient as the almost certain successor to the mantle of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Mackenzie King came into Canadian politics with great traditions behind him. He is a grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, one of the founders of Canadian Liberalism, and one of the men responsible for the coming of popular government to Canada.

He was born in Kitchener—they called it Berlin in those days—the prosperous rural manufacturing town in Southern Ontario, and had a brilliant university career, with honours at Toronto and fellowships at the universities of Chicago and Harvard. He is an Anglo-American alliance in himself. He made his real beginning politically in labour legislation, first as Deputy Minister and then as Minister of Labour in the Laurier Cabinet. His plans for labour

[*Photo : Central News.*

Mr. Mackenzie King, Canada's Leader of the Opposition, addressing a political meeting.

The Leader of the Opposition in Canada's Parliament: Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King.

conciliation and for the prevention of strikes created world-wide interest, and did much to lessen trouble in some critical years in Canada's history. One always had the feeling even then that Mackenzie King was potentially a bigger man than his office.

He fought the battle of the Canadian Liberals for reciprocity in 1911 and went down fighting with his chief. Shortly afterwards he made a move which aroused much criticism and which, it was thought by some, would entirely wreck his political chances. He left party politics for a time and joined the Rockefeller Foundation in New York as Director of Investigation of Industrial Relations.

In 1914, when he made this move, Mr. Rockefeller and Standard Oil were regarded by most reformers with unspeakable resentment. The methods of old Mr. Rockefeller's commercial war had made him many enemies. He was looked upon as the incarnation of capitalist greed and oppression. But the coming of this young Canadian to the Rockefeller's offices was one of the signs that the American oil king and his colleagues had changed their methods. "Young Jawn," the son and representative of old John D. and his untold hundreds of millions, was resolved that so far as he was concerned in all the undertakings he controlled, a spirit of co-operation and co-ordination of interests between Labour and Capital was going to be developed. He had marked out this young Canadian, Mackenzie King, as just the man to make this possible.

One of the first great signs of the change came during a fierce and long-sustained labour war in Colorado with the Rockefeller interests. John D. Rockefeller, junr., went to Colorado accompanied by Mackenzie King, mixed with the workers, heard their stories, and met them face to face. At first the men laughed contemptuously. They had known this kind of "eye wash" before, they said. But soon they realised that these grave and quiet young men were genuine. There came frank conference, and not only was the labour war ended but solid friendly relations established. New schemes of labour representation, with security of tenure for workers, protection against dismissal at the caprice of foremen, and conferences between employers and men for improved methods and conditions were evolved throughout all the Rockefeller undertakings. I am not sure but that in years to come the period Mr. Mackenzie King spent working with the Rockefellers in labour conciliation will not be regarded as one of the most fruitful of his life.

Then came a call from Ottawa. The Liberal Party was rent in twain and had lost its old leader. Word went out to Mackenzie King, "Come back and lead us." Since then he has put up a tremendous political fight, speaking all over the country, organising, re-heartening his forces and reconstructing the political machine. Even his enemies speak of him with kindly respect; his friends regard him with a feeling for which the word "admiration" is wholly inadequate.

Profit in Poultry

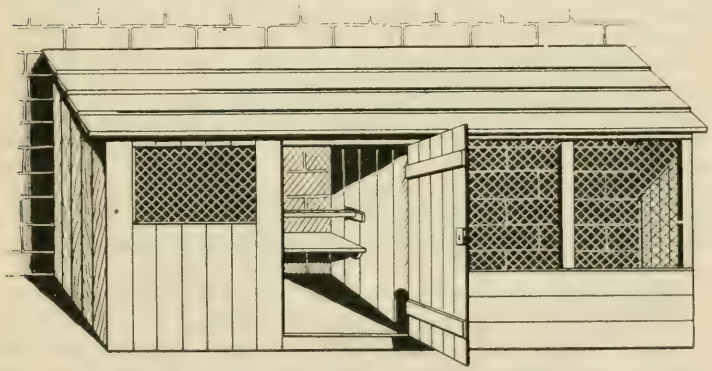
Why and How every Householder should Produce his own Eggs

By C. A. House, Editor of the *Poultry World*

Profit in Poultry.

IN twelve months £33,000,000 of good British money goes out of this country to provide our people with eggs. This should not be. If it pays the foreigner to produce eggs and pay the charges incidental to the collection, packing, and transport, surely it should pay British people to produce their own eggs and thus help to reduce the national food bill, whilst providing themselves with wholesome food at a cheaper rate than at present.

Rapid has been the advance of poultry science during the past few years, and we know now that it is possible to keep poultry in such circumstances and amidst such surroundings as a few years ago it would have been thought impossible. Every householder could and should produce his own eggs, the townsman equally with the dweller in the country. To-day there are townspeople keeping poultry on the roofs of their houses, and with the most satisfactory results. The system followed is that known as the "intensive." Poultry kept under this system need no outside run. All that is



Poultry House with covered run suitable for garden or field. Width 12 ft. Front height 4 ft. 6 in. Back height 5 ft. 6 in. Back to front 4 ft. 6 in. There is a door at the end for cleaning out the run.

Profit in Poultry.

required is a house large enough to accommodate the birds, regularity in feeding, scrupulous cleanliness, and abundance of fresh air and exercise.

A popular maxim amongst poultry keepers is that a working hen is a laying hen, and a laying hen is a paying hen.

Thousands of fowls are to-day being kept in small town back-yards and gardens, and yielding their owners a plentiful supply of new laid eggs, and at a cost far below what eggs of doubtful age purchased in shops would cost. What many are doing it is possible for all to accomplish.

Those who keep poultry to provide eggs for home use should be keepers only, they should not attempt to be poultry breeders. Every bird kept should be productive, pay for its keep and leave a surplus profit. This means that only hens, or pullets, should be kept in these household flocks. Male birds are out of place under such conditions. Half-a-dozen pullets kept in an intensive house will yield sufficient eggs for any ordinary family all the year round, and they will yield more eggs if kept alone than with a male bird. Another advantage of so keeping poultry is that neighbours do not have their comfort interfered with in any way whatsoever, and there are no complaints as to the nuisance of cock-crowing.

Those who live in the suburbs of our large towns and cities, or in rural districts with gardens attached to their houses, may keep fowls under the "intensive" system, or that known as the "semi-intensive."

An intensive house is one in which the birds spend all their time. There is only one roof. The house must be well lighted and ventilated. The perch should be fixed at the back of the house and underneath should be a large board to catch all the droppings, and from this board the droppings should be scraped off every morning, and the board covered with sand, dry earth, or fine ashes. The floor of the house should be covered with chaff, dry leaves, straw, fine wood chippings, peat moss or something similar so as to provide the birds with exercise in search of their food. The food and drinking vessels should be raised above the floor to prevent them from being fouled by the birds, or becoming filled with the scratching material. This material must be renewed every now and again.

A semi-intensive house is one in which the birds have a covered run or scratching shed apart from, but attached to, the sleeping house. Poultry kept under either of these systems must be provided daily with plenty of fresh green food. They cannot be kept healthy without. This green food should be fastened to a nail or hook on the side of the house or run at a height just out of their reach so that they can only get at it by jumping

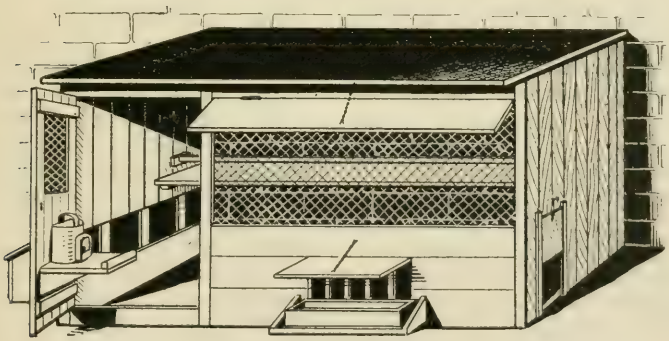
Profit in Poultry.

up from the floor. This exercise adds to their well-being and laying powers. Cabbage and lettuce may be suspended from the hook or nail by string attached to the stalks. Loose green food may be placed in an open-meshed string bag. This loose green food will be the refuse green vegetable matter from the kitchen such as cabbage, broccoli, spinach, and lettuce leaves, carrot, beet and turnip tops.

In country districts where ground space is not a great consideration the birds should be given a large grass run. In such they will find much in the way of green food and insect life that will assist in the production of eggs.

A question asked by all thoughtful persons is: "What sized house must I have for my fowls?" That depends upon the number of birds kept. Roughly speaking, a poultry house should contain ten cubic feet for each of its inmates. Less than this is not conducive to their health and well-being.

A house large enough to accommodate half-a-dozen fowls would to-day cost from £7 to £8, according to the quality of the material and workmanship. It must, however, be borne in mind that it is false economy to buy cheap poultry houses. They are soon needing repair and are more trouble and bother than they are worth. If the power of the household purse is not great and you have an adaptable mechanical mind a good poultry house can be built at little cost by the purchase of old packing cases, or old floor boards. The roof and sides of such a home-made house should be covered with felt and given a couple of coats of tar. If the roof is sanded all over whilst the first coat of tar is wet it will add to its strength and durability. In building a home-made house don't overlook the lighting and



Intensive House for Poultry in confined place. Front length 8 ft. 6 in. Front height 5 ft. Back height 6 ft. Back to front 5 ft.

Profit in Poultry.

ventilation. Both are most essential to successful egg production.

Late September and early October is the best time of the year to purchase stock either for the supply of eggs, or with a view to breeding. March and April hatched pullets will then be coming on to lay and will quickly give some return on the money expended in their purchase. If household eggs are the object aimed at the birds should be kept until the next autumn ; they will then begin to drop into moult and cease laying. It is not likely they will all finish laying at the same time, therefore they can be killed one by one as they do cease. When all have been killed the house can be thoroughly cleansed, given a coat of clean whitewash, and another lot of pullets bought in to continue the work of egg-laying. Such a system means that one is getting profit all the time. If the birds are kept whilst they are moulting, from ten to twelve weeks, they are consuming food and giving little return in the way of eggs. During this slack time they eat up the profits of their laying period, and there is the additional fact to be considered that whilst they are moulting the household is without its daily supply of new laid eggs, whereas if fresh pullets are bought in there is little interruption.

Apart from the house, the appliances needed are few. Corn and meal must be kept in bins. Metal ones are the best as mice and rats cannot gnaw their way in. A shovel, a bucket, a scraper, a hard brush, a box of grit, a hopper for dry mash (if dry mash is used), and a drinking fountain.

Egg production depends largely upon how the birds are fed. Thousands of small poultry keepers destroy the laying powers of their birds by over-feeding, or feeding upon too fattening foods. Birds that are fat cannot lay, on the other hand birds that are underfed will not produce eggs enough to pay for the food they consume.

It must be remembered that the eggs are produced from the overplus of food after the bodily requirements of the hens have been satisfied. If this overplus goes to fat then the eggs are not forthcoming. In ordinary times one would speak of wheat and oats as the hard grain to be given to the birds, but to-day when the use of wheat, except what is known as "tail wheat" or screenings, is prohibited, one must not mention it. I have spoken of dry mash feeding. This is a mixture of different meals such as bran, middlings, clover meal, maize meal, germ meal, fish meal and meat meal, useful enough to the keeper of large numbers of fowls, but not suited to the keeper of a few birds for the supply of eggs.

In most households there is a good supply of what is known as household scraps, that is pieces of gristly meat, skin, fat, bread, vegetables, bones, etc., which come from the table. These should

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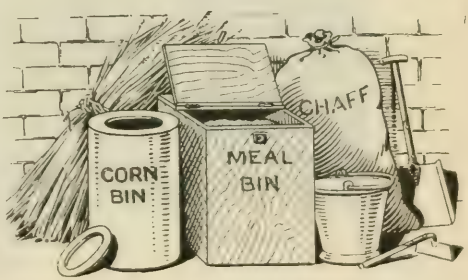
all be collected, placed in an old saucepan and well simmered over the kitchen fire for several hours. The next morning a handful of middlings may be mixed with the contents of the saucepan and fed to the fowls. It should be fed in a large flat pan, or bowl, so that the birds may get at it easily. This feed should be given about eleven o'clock. The quantity required by each bird is a good handful or say a lump about as large as a cricket ball. In the evening the birds should be given a feed of good oats, not long thin husky grain, but short thick oats which almost burst their skins, a handful for each two birds. When the house is shut up for the night and the birds have gone to roost a small quantity of "poultry mixture" (supplied by the local corn merchant) or some damaged wheat should be scattered amongst the scratching material on the floor and well raked in. This will provide the birds with their early morning feed and also give them the exercise which is so beneficial to their well-being. The actual quantity should approximate to that given at the evening feed. By way of a change kibbled maize may occasionally be given, whilst the morning and evening feeds may be reversed.

The cost of feeding each hen in a household flock should be about 3d. per week, and as each one should produce at least 150 eggs in twelve months it will readily be seen that the keeping of a pen of poultry under either the "intensive" or the "semi-intensive" system is a profitable as well as a pleasurable occupation, to say nothing of the satisfaction to be derived from the knowledge that the eggs used in the household are really new laid and not the product of American or Egyptian hens which has been storaged for weeks or possibly months.

Half-a-dozen pullets from a good laying strain should cost £7 10s. Their food bill for twelve months would be £4 10s. (including grit, which is quite as essential as food—birds cannot produce eggs without grit). Sundries in the way of upkeep 15s., interest and depreciation 15s. A total of £13 10s. What can we expect in the way of return? 900 eggs at 4d. each—£15. Birds killed at end of laying season £1 10s.—£16 10s. A profit of 10s. per bird, to say nothing of the pleasure derived from attending to them, which will more than repay for the labour, whilst the return from manure will more than pay for the outlay in scratching material. Thus can pleasure and profit both come from the producing of the eggs for one's own household use. Therefore as a personal and a patriotic investment does a household flock of poultry yield a good return.



51 Corn Bin made from a carbide tin and Meal Bin from a tea-chest.

A Typical Farmer's Home, Kenya Colony. Photo sent by Mr. F. E. Ashdown, Nairobi.

Native Village, Mombasa, Kenya Colony. Photo sent by Mr. F. E. Ashdown, Nairobi.

How We Broke the German Home Front

WHILE the Germans were hammering our third and fifth armies in France during the latter end of March, 1918, General Ludendorff said, "All depends now upon their Home Front." He expected the British nations to be dismayed and panic-stricken. He thought that a despairing cry would go up in England for peace.

General Ludendorff and those who trusted him were disappointed. There was no panic in England. There was no dismay even. Partly that was due to ignorance of the danger that we were in. Few people realise it even now. On the Monday and Tuesday after the offensive began (it started on a Thursday), the position to those who were out there and knew what had happened looked bad. Of course the War correspondents did not put its badness into their despatches, and in truth it was not so desperate as it looked. For the enemy had tired himself out by his tremendous exertions and, luckily, he came to a stop.

But even if the offensive had continued with the same success, our Home Front would, we believe, have kept firm. Why was it, then, that in the late summer and autumn, when the German armies were being pushed back far less roughly and less rapidly than ours had been in the spring, the German Home Front crumpled and broke, with the result that the War came to an end sooner than any of the leaders on our side thought it could?

The reason was that the German people had been convinced by skilful propaganda, backed up by the logic of events, that they had a bad case and that, anyhow, they could not win, whatever their rash and deceiving rulers might say. How and by whom was this propaganda carried on? The story, as told by Sir Campbell Stuart in "Secrets of Crewe House" (Hodder and Stoughton), does credit to all concerned. The Department of Propaganda in Enemy Countries which, without attracting any attention, turned Lord Crewe's house in Curzon Street, Mayfair, into an arsenal of weapons for the piercing of the German Home Front as well as for striking at the spirit of the soldiers, and waged during the last half-year of the struggle that "paper war" which a German authority characterised as one of the chief causes of defeat, was of all the departments created to meet War needs at once the most completely successful and the cheapest. It was cheap because it was composed entirely of workers whose desire was to work, and not to build up an elaborate organisation with a large staff to add to the importance of its chiefs. The number of people employed was small; in proportion to the amount of actual results accomplished it was almost incredibly small.

How We Broke the German Home Front.

Success was won by the methods which always secure it. When Lord Northcliffe was asked by the Prime Minister to be director of this effort, he first of all invited the assistance of men whom he knew to be specially fitted to make the right kind of appeal to the German and the Austrian mind. Next, he got carefully drawn the lines which he considered that propaganda should follow. Until these had been approved by the War Cabinet he did nothing. As soon as he knew what he was aiming at, he went ahead with his characteristic energy and inspired all his colleagues with the same vigour.

There was no "muddling through" at Crewe House. The value of thinking out plans of campaign beforehand, of deciding exactly what the objective should be, was understood there as it was understood in no other Government office. The fruit of this understanding was, first, the damage done to Austria by the encouragement given to the subject races to turn against her; secondly, the intensive propaganda by means of leaflets, pamphlets, books, newspaper articles, which carried conviction of the impossibility of victory to the German mind.

There was even issued from Curzon Street a German trench newspaper, with German cartoons, and a portrait of the Emperor in its title-design, and all sorts of contributions purporting to be written and put together by Germans of Socialist views. This was edited by one who is well known to readers of "Overseas," Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, who took over from Mr. H. G. Wells in July, 1918, the conduct of the German propaganda. The Austrian section was in charge of Mr. Wickham Steed, now editor of *The Times*, and Dr. Seton Watson, a first-rate authority on the affairs of Eastern Europe.

It is a story of fascinating interest that Sir Campbell Stuart tells, writing with full knowledge, since he was Lord Northcliffe's second-in-command. He does not, of course, tell all. The whole will probably never be made known. But he makes clear the very valuable service that Lord Northcliffe and his Crewe House staff did to the Allied cause, and by means of reproductions he shows some of the means by which they did it. His book forms a most instructive and, at the same time, most interesting chapter in the history of the War.

A calendar is a necessity in every home at the beginning of a new year, and Members have an opportunity of supplying their needs in this respect, and at the same time doing a good turn to the War Memorial Fund, by purchasing from the Wayfarers Gift Sale. You may have an artistically stencilled animal or marine study or view of London, or you may prefer one based on the cover design of "Overseas." We are indebted to Miss Richardson and Miss Hoult for conceiving the ideas and putting them into practice. The price is 1/6 each, or 2/- post free.

A Famous Firm: The Centenary of W. H. Smith & Son

By G. R. Pocklington, B.A.

A Famous Firm: the Centenary of W. H. Smith & Son.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, the elder—the "W." of the original "H. & W. Smith," who established themselves as stationers and newsmen in Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, in the early days of the nineteenth century—had a sufficiently robust faith in the future success of his business; but even he would probably have been surprised to know that, within a hundred years of the move to his first "branch," at 192, Strand, "Smith's" would be a household word not only throughout this country, but all over the civilised globe.

The firm to-day has well over a thousand shops and bookstalls scattered over the chief towns, from Berwick to Penzance, with many huge manufacturing and distributing departments to feed them and the trade generally; but this is far from being all. The branch in Paris, familiar to all English visitors to the French capital, has been followed by a similar venture in Brussels, with a subsidiary branch at Ostend, and from these centres has been built up a vast distributing trade all over the Continent.

The firm, however, reaches out far more widely than the radius of its bookstalls and shops: it is represented by agents practically all over the world and, moreover, there are few travellers leaving our shores who do not take with them, and profit by, the knowledge that the tentacles of Smith's postal delivery can reach them, no matter to what distant spots their feet are directed. To-day books or papers from the great headquarters in the Strand are being delivered to their readers in every corner of the Empire, and even beyond its borders—not only by motor car and steamer and train, but by pack ponies, on the heads of native porters, by every method of transport known to man.

Smith's has come to stand for books and papers

Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's original shop in Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London.

A Famous Firm: the Centenary of W. H. Smith & Son.

in many lands besides our own, so that from the intelligent Babu or "educated" Gold Coast native are constantly received epistles in English as flowery as it is rudimentary, asking for price lists and particulars of service offered. To each goes out a neat little printed booklet, giving the information desired, and so the fame of the firm spreads wider still.

It is true that the maxim that "W. H. Smith & Son" is synonymous with "bookstalls" may be applied too literally, and cases have occurred where enterprising vendors of literature in foreign lands have had to be restrained from quite unwarrantably flaunting the magic name of "W. H. Smith & Son" over their booths.

It was W. H. Smith, the younger—the "Son" of the original firm, afterwards even better known as a Minister than as a business man—who was responsible for the side of the business which has brought the firm most closely into touch with the public as a whole and for which it is best known. His father had developed the wholesale delivery of newspapers, from the days when his swift horses galloped after the mail-coaches with their burden of news wet from the presses to the days when the firm ran its special engines and trains upon the fast-developing railways of the country. The son made these and many more enduring forms of literature available for the growing multitudes of people who used those railways for business or pleasure. On one railway line after another he secured the sole rights of selling books and papers —always justifying himself and his firm by the excellence of the wares he supplied—and between 1848 and 1862 W. H. Smith & Son had acquired those rights and were accepted bookstall contractors on practically every line of importance in England, Wales and Ireland. The Irish rights were sold when Mr. Smith accepted the Chief Secretaryship, but on this side Smith's stood solid until the relinquishing of the contracts on two of the great lines at the end of 1905.

Postage stamp with W. H. Smith & Son's name embossed on it by special permission of the Post Office.

The brain which had conceived the possibilities of the railway bookstalls was not slow to find other means of developing the business of the firm, and one venture after another was added in the heyday of Mr. Smith's vigour. The influx of visitors, both English and foreign, to the Great Exhibition of 1851 suggested the advantages of advertising to them in the railway carriages and on the station walls. A series of successful tenders for these advertising rights laid the foundations of another great department of Smith's, and these spaces are as keenly sought after to-day as when their use was first mooted, seventy years ago.

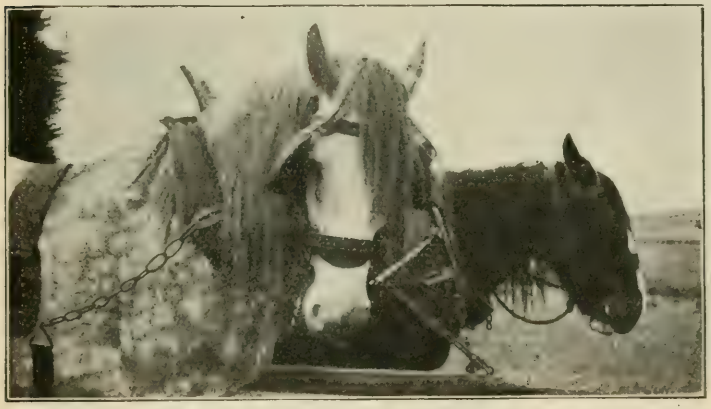
A Famous Firm: the Centenary of W. H. Smith & Son.

Then came the Circulating Library, started with reluctance by Mr. Smith, but abundantly justified by results, and probably unique in the facilities offered by its multitude of exchange centres. The needs of the bookstalls and the library revealed the shortage of good light literature then available, and W. H. Smith & Son introduced the "yellow-backs," published at their expense though not under their name—the precursors of the modern flood of cheap books.

In succession have followed printing works, stationery factories and warehouses, binding department, and a host of other enterprises, all contributing to the completeness of the firm's resources.

The change-over from bookstalls to shops in many towns, which took place at the end of 1905, has provided room for developments which would have been impossible in the old quarters, and, both in the abundance and variety of the stock which it is now possible to display and in the convenience which is afforded to the shopping public, the change has been a perfect godsend to the firm and its customers alike.

The last development to be noted is the impending move from 186, Strand, the last of the three buildings in that street which have served as the headquarters and "nerve-centre" of this world-wide business, to the new "Strand House" in Portugal Street, on the site of the old King's College Hospital. The firm and family of Smith have consistently been warm and generous supporters of the hospital from the earliest days, and it is only fitting that in their new and vastly enlarged home they should still maintain the traditional connection.



"Prince" and "Blossom," two farm workers who refused to join a recent harvest strike. Photo sent by Miss Sissons, N. Ferriby, E. Yorks.

[*Photo : Daily Mirror.*

IN THE TOLL-GATE DAYS.

Miss Betsy Wotton, of Harrow, has recently celebrated her 104th birthday. The old lady tells many interesting stories of the days when her father kept the toll-gate on the London Road near Harrow.

How to Keep Fit

Article II

By Ivo Geikie Cobb, M.D.

How to Keep Fit. Article II.

IN the previous article some causes for the prevalence of ailments during the winter months were discussed, and some hints on the avoidance of chills and colds were offered. In this article we shall continue the discussion of the causation of common ailments, and we shall turn our attention to one cause of lowered good health, namely, lack of fresh air and exercise.

The life led by the average city worker is, undoubtedly, more conducive to ill health than that of the rural worker. The former suffers from lack of fresh air and exercise, and is more prone to chills than the latter ; but the rural worker is more exposed to the effects of climate—to getting his feet and body wet, and having to remain wet for several hours—and yet head colds and chills are of much more frequent occurrence among town dwellers than in the villages.

It is a common sight to see a farm labourer with a sack across his shoulders, attending to his duties in a downpour of rain, taking no other precaution than this diaphanous " waterproof." The man on his way to the city on a wet morning provides himself with umbrella, mackintosh and even goloshes for his journey. It is true that if he gets wet, he will have to sit still in his wet clothes, whereas the wet labourer can keep his circulation active by exercise ; but the point of more importance is that the farm worker lives in an atmosphere relatively free from germs, whereas the urban worker is rarely away from the chances of infection.

We stated in the previous article that the ailments incidental to the winter months were " catching," *i.e.*, transmitted by germs ; and if it is impossible for an urban dweller to avoid living a great part of the day in an atmosphere impregnated with potential infection, it is obvious that the only way he can attempt to avoid colds and chills is by raising his own resistance. In other words, if he must come into contact with microbes carrying infection, he must increase his fighting powers, so that the task these minute enemies have in producing disease is made harder.

What are the main points to be kept in mind if this object is to be attained ? We referred briefly to some of these last month ; it might be helpful here to amplify them.

When we speak of a man being " fit," we imply that he looks well, acts as if he were well, and if we ask him how he feels, he will probably answer that he feels well. The signs of good health are not only visible to the expert ; they are patent to all observers.

How to Keep Fit. Article II.

The fresh colour, the clear eye, the vigorous step, the alert mind, are all indicative of physical well-being. There is a word "coenæsthesia" which is used to connote the mental background of the healthy individual; and this background is contributed to by both physical and mental factors.

Speaking broadly, a state of good health is more easily achieved if regular and adequate exercise is taken than if the energy expended is utilised by mental work only. Excessive physical work never, it is generally admitted, leads to any disorder except fatigue of a temporary nature; whereas mental work in excess is the precursor of "brain-fag," neurasthenia, and other disorders commonly encountered to-day.

If the duties of life entail mental work—and this is true for the majority of dwellers in cities—physical work, *i.e.*, exercise, will not add to the fatigue but rather neutralise some of the "staleness" produced by sedentary work. Exercise in the fresh air leads to health in two ways; first, by producing the necessary interchange of gases in the lungs, second, by stimulating the circulation and avoiding the stagnation which results from sitting for hours in a room artificially heated.

It is commonly believed that if we "feel chilly," we are more apt to "catch cold"; and many "beliefs" and "household axioms" are founded on experience, which accounts for the fact that they are often correct. To put this in another way, we might say that we feel cold when the circulation is sluggish, that this in turn affects many other vital portions of our anatomy, and that we in turn are less successful in resisting infection in this state than when the glow of health points to a vigorous blood-stream.

Anything, therefore, which encourages this *desideratum* is a factor of prime importance in the discussion of "how to keep fit." An omnibus conductor informed me once that very few men in his occupation were ever ill, which fact he attributed to the open air. The exercise for the conductor is provided by the frequent visits to the top of the "bus"; the driver has to be content with the vigorous beating of his arms upon his chest. This act, of course, helps him to keep warm, and is an instinctive aid to attaining a healthy circulation.

The moral of this is that those of us who have to do our work indoors should utilise some of our leisure in an endeavour to obtain fresh air and exercise, for this is perhaps the most important of all items in the scheme of "how to keep fit."

Members returning from overseas are requested to note that local branches of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League exist at Liverpool and Glasgow, and that a warm welcome awaits them at either of the following addresses:—Miss Turnley (Secretary), 2, Bold Street, Liverpool, and Mr. J. Love Tindal (Secretary), 113, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE AT NIGHT.

Sent by Mr. E. K. Binnie, 10, Pembroke House, Stanmore Street, Barnsbury, N. 1.

In the Streets of Shanghai

Sent by Mr. J. C. Carter, 1, North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

A Chinese Juggler swallowing a sword.

A Chinese Juggler.

A Plea for Rational Dress for Women Athletes

By F. C. Yardley

A Plea for Rational Dress for Women Athletes.

LAST summer a provincial town councillor with a taste for research spent many days scouring seaside resorts in quest of immodest bathing costumes. His Odyssey won the immediate support of a joyous Press, which published uncountable pictures of his finds. It was the "stunt" of the season. Some of his selections were rather attractive, others less so—all were undoubtedly suitable for the purposes of bathing. There was nothing in them to alarm any one accustomed to wander beyond the shadow of his own parish pump. What startled Ulysses was the discovery that woman, like man, is a two-legged creature, a notion against which his conservative soul rebelled.

The general acceptance of the two-legged theory was a long time coming. It had a rough voyage, but reached safe anchorage at last. It was helped along by the War. The land girls and munition workers, by stress of their vocations, convinced us finally of its truth. Nobody was shocked. On the contrary, we recognised, some for the first time, the need of suiting women's clothing to the occupation instead of the occupation to the clothing. The appropriate costume came and conquered because it was "commonsensical," and because it was extremely becoming.

Now that women are rightly taking their share more and more in the outdoor occupations and sports hitherto the birthright of men, the question of befiting equipment is important. Any game worth playing at all is worth playing well. The better you play the better you enjoy it, and the greater the enjoyment the greater the benefit. The essence of every active outdoor game is mobility plus stamina, and no greater detriment to both exists than the skirt. To insure mobility and staying power, freedom of movement is essential for all the limbs, but how can you get it with the lower ones unnecessarily encumbered?

Mr. and Mrs. R. Lynes and a friend climbing in the Rocky Mountains. The photograph shows the sensible dress now in vogue for women climbers. Photo sent by Mrs. Lynes.

OVERSEAS

A Plea for Rational Dress for Women Athletes.

Women who play Association football have adopted the same costume as men—jersey and shorts—and even if you hesitate to accept football as a suitable game for women, the choice of costume is at any rate appropriate. The mountaineering girl in a skirt would court disaster. She might just as well try to climb in a crinoline. She has, therefore, chosen breeches and stockings, or puttees, with a loose-fitting Norfolk jacket, and very trim and workmanlike she looks. The horse-woman, the farm worker, the gardener, the poultry farmer, have all evolved garments harmonious with their purpose.

But there still remains room for progress on common-sense lines in the domain of sport. The woman lawn-tennis player and golfer still clings to her skirt and her skirt to her. Some years ago the writer watched a practice game of tennis between a famous front-line woman player and a man with aspirations to no higher rank than second-class. The man just won. There was "nothing in it" between them. "If your kit had been as sensible as mine," said the man afterwards, "you could have given me fifteen and a beating." To which proposition the lady laughingly acquiesced. Now a handicap of fifteen, as every player knows, is a heavy burden to carry about through a midsummer afternoon, and still more so through a succession of them. Yet this fine player, though not perhaps content, at least was submissive enough to sacrifice her game on the altar of convention.

Photo: Central News
A Football Girl.

To the ever-growing army of athletic women who resent the tyranny of the skirt and seek a costume in which unhindered freedom of all the limbs will insure an increase of mobility with diminished fatigue, the following suggestion is offered for consideration: An overall of any suitably light material, of a colour to accord with the fancy of the wearer, in length reaching to about six or eight inches above the knee, open at the neck with short sleeves and a waistbelt; easy fitting white knickers, white stockings and white shoes.

A neat and serviceable costume of this kind would conform to the needs of nine-tenths of women lawn-tennis players, while with modifications of material and colour in accordance with the season, the purpose and the taste of the wearer, it would be equally suitable for golf, cricket, hockey, lacrosse, football, country walking or any other active sport in which women engage.

This is merely a suggestion. The ultimate decision rests with the woman athlete herself whether to emancipate her limbs or to leave them tethered to her skirt. A good deal depends upon her disposition to give conventions their proper value and no more.

A Day of My Life

By the Wife of a Gold Miner

A Day of My Life.

SIX o'clock on a summer morning. The men are already away and I must be up betimes, for there is bread to make, and I want to have some hot rolls ready for breakfast at 8 o'clock. So here's for a cold tub and to dress in a hurry !

Half an hour later I am in the kitchen with my sleeves rolled up, making up the dough that has risen beautifully during the night. " Now, Nairombi, quick with the paste-board, rolling pin and tins. I want rolls cooked before Master comes back. No, I don't want a flat-iron or the broom, or a saucepan or the wash-tub. Just think what Missis wants to make bread. Oh, Dial ! come here, and show this Mompara what Missis wants for bread-making, and tell him to boss up the fire."

Nairombi is a new boy, and at present a trial to my feelings. It would be so much easier to do things oneself, but not a good plan if you want to train your servants.

" That's better, now hold this tin while I open the oven door and see if the oven is hot enough. Oh, Nairombi ! you stupid boy, how could you do that ? See, half my nice rolls are in the dust and useless. Now I must make more, those are wasted. You are a bad boy, looking round to see what Master Cyril is doing instead of attending to your work. There will be no chobella (something nice to eat with their sadza or mealie meal, which they eat instead of bread) for you to-day. You go and sweep outside, while Dial attends to the stove." I must run into the dining-room and see that it has been properly swept and dusted and the cloth laid. Dial, my head boy, has been with me a year and is quite capable of doing this, but it is always necessary to inspect, and there are generally many little things to be put straight.

" Now Cyril, you rogue ! What have you been up to, squirting water over the boys ? Come here and let me look at you. Have you learnt the lessons I gave you ? Well, you may run down the hill and tell father breakfast will be ready in five minutes.

Breakfast is a merry meal, it is a glorious morning, and every one is feeling gay. The children, Cyril and Dot, are full of life and spirits. The mill has been running well through the night, and the plates are showing up well !

My husband and his partner are soon away again at the mine. Cyril, Dot and I walk down to the garden to see what vegetables we want, then on to feed the fowls. The children are delighted to find a brood of nine little fluffy yellow chicks, just hatched out. Then we go back to the house, and I set the small people exercises to prepare for me while I make a raid once more on the kitchen

A Day of My Life.

and see what is to be prepared for lunch. Make a pudding and some cakes. Then back again to the dining-room to superintend two hours' lessons, and by the time it is necessary to lay the cloth for lunch I hope a few grains of knowledge have found their way into two small brains.

"Bully beef" it must be to-day, fresh from a tin. We are too far away from the village to send for meat daily. But we gathered some lovely tomatoes from the garden, and there are fresh peas and potatoes, scones and a milk pudding, so we shall do.

Here they all are. "Make the tea, Dial! Now, Nairombi, don't stand on one leg with your mouth wide open as if you were a fly-trap." Just then, Cyril made a shot with a pellet of bread. Nairombi gurgled and it disappeared.

"That was a bull!" Cyril said, and though it was against all rules, we could not help laughing at the comical look of utter surprise on Nairombi's face as he gulped down his unexpected tit-bit. While we were laughing, two men appeared in the doorway.

"Hullo! Hullo! Why here is the manager and Jim Alderson. Come in, sit down and share the latest delicacy in bully beef. Now, children, leave a little of Uncle Jim for next time." He is a prime favourite with them. "I know he is longing to tell us of the last panning he took from the 'Gilt Tooth.'"

Jim Alderson has just started working a mine of his own, of which he has great hopes. He is young and wants to make money quickly, for "the only girl in the world" is waiting at home until he is ready to claim her.

"The manager," a man of forty, much liked by the men on the Belt, has great experience in gold mining, and is always ready to give advice to those who are starting work on their own.

"Yes, you may take the children for a ride, they will be delighted. Take care of the little maid," I call after them, as Jim and Dot ride off on the mare, and Cyril on the white donkey.

Then for a quiet hour, with a big basket of mending by my side to keep my fingers busy. Another visit to the kitchen to set things going for dinner. Then a rush of small feet and merry voices and the whole party are back, clamouring for tea, after which our visitors ride away. Soon it is time for two small people to be tucked up in their nests with a last good-night.

Now the men are back from the mine, calling for hot water and baths. Soon after they are ready for dinner, when we talk over the events of the day, the hopes and fears of our mining venture, etc. Thus the day passes, each one bringing its work, its cares and worries to be overcome, the joys and pleasure that go with it to give one renewed hope and strength for the dawn of to-morrow.

Z. M. TULLOCH,
P.O. Box 25, Macequece, P. E. Africa.

OVERSEAS

"His Name shall be called Wonderful"

"His Name shall be called Wonderful."

THIRTY-THREE years—only thirty-three—out of all the long ages, half a lifetime, and spent, but for that brief period of strenuous work, in complete obscurity. Only a peasant of far-off Galilee, a man of the people, cradled in little Bethlehem and reared on the flowery heights of lonely Nazareth, following a carpenter's trade while His soul wrested from life its ultimate meaning and from all common things their infinite significance and mystery,—only a seer and prophet who, for a few short years, went about doing good with a humble following of fishermen, of publicans and sinners, and who ended His life in agony and shame, in seeming utter failure, betrayed by one of the chosen, denied by him who had cried, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God"—forsaken by all His friends.

And yet, across the 2,000 years stands out immense, unfathomable, that tremendous Personality and holds in its spell a world which denies Him and forsakes and betrays. Blurred to us it is, and distorted by misconception and misinterpretation—even in His lifetime and by His nearest always misunderstood. He taught that God was a Spirit and they that worship Him must worship in spirit and in truth, but men with their endless creeds and religions have killed the spirit with the letter and obscured by their traditions the everlasting verity. He wrote never a line and spoke in parable and metaphor, making of human speech a subtle instrument, elastic and unfettered, that it might hold some hint of all that He could put into no words, but the theologians have tried to seize the thoughts of His heart and reduce them to iron doctrine and system. He cried out, "If any man hear my words and believe not, I judge him not," and men have tortured and slain and burnt those who have held views which they condemned because they did not understand.

In every word, by every act, He showed that to Him disease was as sin, an enemy to be defeated and overcome; in no single instance did He tell a sufferer as His followers too oft have taught, that for him to be in pain was the Will of God and that he must submit—instead, with the mighty powers of His spirit He penetrated to the hidden energy, to the divine spark in the man, and bid him lay hold by faith of the resources within himself and open out his being as a channel to the life of God. Nor does this alter the fact that in suffering the deepest of all secrets are apprehended and the widest work for humanity accomplished, as once and for all in Gethsemane's olive garden and on the Cross He revealed, but here, too, as when He healed the leper and gave sight to the blind, He was at deadly grips

"His Name shall be called Wonderful."

with those same unseen powers of evil which, for some reason beyond our poor fathoming, have invaded the Kingdom of Light. That He was sore beset again and yet again through those brief years we know. Some faint conception of the conflict of His spirit reaches us in the strange story of the temptation in the wilderness, in the tears which He shed by the open grave, in the exceeding sorrowfulness of His soul "even unto death," in the sweat which was as great drops of blood falling to the ground.

We know so little—so little can we understand. True, to some of us has it been given, in spite of bewildering misinterpretation and confusion of thought, to pierce through the crowded centuries, and standing face to face before the Son of man, with illumined eyes to behold the "familiar companion of our longing souls," Alpha and Omega, the Infinite and Everlasting, whose name no human lips may utter. To others, in spite of long search, no clear vision may come, only the knowledge that here human life has transcended its possibilities, that the unattainable heights have been reached, that the world holds one thing perfect which can satisfy the soul. But whether we stand and question with earnest seeker and humble sage, or kneel in worship with blessed John, the whole force of our being can be thrown into the scale on the side of righteousness in the unending warfare against the powers of the dark. Much there is which must remain a riddle to us, but one thing stands out clear: our help, even ours, however small it may be, is needed in the conflict which is being carried on. The armies of light are hard pressed; every temptation overcome, every instinct of evil stamped out in the secret depths of our own souls, goes to hasten the day of victory. Life is too short to waste one day in idle speculation; were we to read all the books that have been written, hear all that has ever been said, we should still be without final proof of that which cannot to earthly mind be proven. Not that way can the heart of God be reached. There is no time for indecision and cautiousness where so much waits to be done. The soul that has once caught a glimpse of the infinite beauty can nevermore be satisfied with anything else on earth. High above all humanity, Divine and yet human, stands out that Life, calling in the magnificence of its self surrender, of its passion, to the divine that is in man. Who could hold back at such a call? If for a time love must walk in the valley of the shadow blindfold and by faith, what does it care; when the world questions and wonders, spendthrift of self, ready to stake all, it cries out, "Even if I err, even if I mistake—even so, my life at His feet do I fling."

H. d. V.

There is no more practical way of helping the Empire than bp persuading your friends to join the Over-Seas Club.

FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT

"Now, in this morning of a nobler age,
Though night-born eyes, long taught to fear the sun,
Would still delay the world's great heritage,
Make firm, O God, the peace our dead have won.
For Folly shakes the tinsel on its head,
And points us back to darkness and to hell,
Cackling, 'Beware of Visions' while our dead
Still cry 'It was for Visions that we fell.'"—Alfred Noyes.

From a Woman's Standpoint.

I BLUSH FOR MY SEX.—Shall we ever plumb the depths of silliness to which men and women are capable of descending, I wonder? Women can certainly be the sillier, for too often they lack a sense of humour, but I think the limit has now been reached.

A short time ago the Women's Freedom League, which I had hitherto regarded as a serious if unbalanced body, had a debate on "The Place of the Father in the Home—if any." That "if any" delights me in its unconscious complacent stupidity. Difficult as it is to believe, there was apparently quite a solemn discussion on the father's pernicious influence in the home, on his abuse of his power, on the baneful effect of his presence on the children, and finally that his position as "bantum potentate" was not good for himself!

One woman elegantly expressed her opinion that at the end of five years "father should be hoofed out of the home."

Ye gods and little fishes!

> "Move upward working out the beast,
> And let the ape and tiger die,"

wrote Tennyson once, to which Creighton is said to have retorted, that "a more difficult task still was to get rid of the donkey." I agree. "Against stupidity the gods themselves fight in vain."

A LABOUR OF LOVE.—Amid the strife of tongues and classes and peoples, it is refreshing to read of a quiet piece of reconstructive work, which has been going forward in England for the last six years, ever since, indeed, the devouring flames destroyed that priceless collection of books in the library of the University of Louvain. There is a marvellous freemasonry between students and scholars and thinkers the world over, and almost as soon as the news of what had happened in Belgium became known, sympathisers in England, France, America, Holland and Italy set to work to collect books

From a Woman's Standpoint.

for the day when Louvain would be free once more, and ready to rebuild and restart her university life.

To Manchester belongs the honour of leading the way and to Mr. Guppy, librarian of Rylands Library, in particular. Indeed, it is safe to say that no one would be a more welcome guest in Louvain to-day than Mr. Guppy, but his Belgian colleagues say they think he must be *un homme très modeste*, for he has not been to see them ; they suppose he fears the ovation he would undoubtedly be given. Many countries have helped, as I have said, but England's contribution outweighs them all. She has sent 35,000 volumes, many rare and of great value, and chosen with special care and reference to the needs of a university.

Under the Treaty, Germany has pledged herself to make up in value and extent what she destroyed. One truck load of books has arrived, and it is said that individual Germans are sending books on their own account as well. This is good to hear and is surely a sign of grace.

EXHIBITIONS.—There are a number of exhibitions on in London at present, all of them interesting in their several ways.

The fine hall at Australia House has been housing about 200 village signs, the result of the *Daily Mail* competition. The idea originated with the Duke of York, the following words occurring in his speech at the opening of the Royal Academy last May.

> " The development of motor travelling has brought back to our highways some of the importance they enjoyed in the old coaching days. I feel sure that many of my comrade motorists would welcome the revival of the village sign or emblem, lettered and conspicuously displayed—a welcome guide to the visitor in a strange land."

This suggestion was promptly acted upon and artists from all over England have sent designs, grave and gay, depicting some scene or incident connected with local history. Some were delightful. For instance, the Honiton (Devon) sign represented two women in bonnets in profile making lovely Honiton lace ; Whittington in Salop had a silhouette in colours of Dick Whittington resting on a stone, with his black cat at his feet.

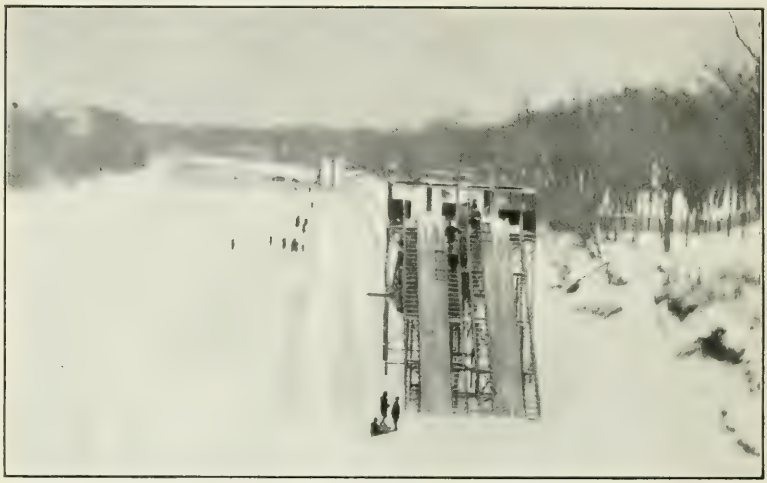
St. Peters, Thanet, won the first prize, and was one of the few that was sufficiently simple in design. The third prize, for a fine coloured signpost of Battle, went to a young woman artist from Chelsea. Most of the competitors, however, did not seem able to make up their minds whether they wanted to draw a symbol or a guide book, and the result was rather confusing.

But the idea is a good one, and would do much to stimulate local patriotism. Besides, we all need far more beauty in our lives, and beauty, wheresoever it is found, spells joy.

SOLDIERS AS CRAFTSMEN.—Another exhibition, organised

A BUDDHA IN ONE OF THE TEMPLES AT BANGKOK.
Photo sent by Mr. Joseph Mackay, West Park, Eltham, Kent.
This fine photograph has been awarded this month's prize.

In the Grip of Winter



A Toboggan Slide near Winnipeg. Photo sent by Mr. J. C. D. Taylor, Atlantic Avenue, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

Winnipeg on a winter morning. Photo sent by Mr. J. C. D. Taylor, Winnipeg.

In the Grip of Winter

A Ski Run to Mont de l'Haut, Valais. Photo sent by Mr. U. G. Friederici, Lausanne.

An unusual occurrence. Snow at Leura, Blue Mountains, New South Wales. Leura is a delightful holiday place, and is noted as a health resort and for its fine golf course. Photo sent by Miss Grace Spalding, Leura, N.S.W.

In the Canadian Bush

A typical Manitoba Bush Camp. Photo sent by Mr. J. C. D. Taylor, Winnipeg.

Indian Types. Photo sent by Mr. C. L. D. Maxwell, Ocean Falls, British Columbia.

From a Woman's Standpoint.

by the Home Arts and Industries Association, well repaid a visit. Gathered together in the fine rooms of the Drapers' Hall, in the City, were to be seen examples of the work of disabled warriors from all parts of the kingdom.

Weaving, perhaps, came first, both in quantity and quality. There were lovely blue and orange and green silks and striped woollen materials which I longed to buy, as well as tapestries and bags and rugs. All these things had the professional stamp upon them, and I noticed groups of keen-faced legless or armless young men admiring their own or other comrades' work.

One stall displayed rolls of gold and silver lace ; another, charming leather work ; another, children's furniture ; another, pottery, and yet others enchanting children's toys.

But the exhibition I enjoyed on the whole most was the Exhibition of Household Things, held in the Whitechapel Art Gallery.

A SIGN OF REAL PROGRESS.—For long I have fretted against the dreariness and ugliness of our ordinary kitchen and household utensils. Why should a saucepan be ugly in the twentieth century, when cooking utensils in Pompeian days, for example, were beautiful ? Why should cheap things in Europe be ugly, when they are so often beautiful in Asia ? Of course the answer is, modern industrialism. In Europe we turn out things by machinery by the million, whereas in the East much is still made by the skilled hands of craftsmen and artists, who love their work, and to whom perfection is of more importance than money. Nevertheless, I worried over the problem and felt sure there was a way out. Machinery had come to stay, that was obvious ; but there was no reason that I could see why machines should not turn out beautiful, useful and cheap things, instead of ugly, vulgar, cheap things. While I puzzled over this problem others were doing something towards solving it, and one day I heard of the Design and Industries Association.

I could have danced with joy; indeed, I am not sure that I did not. Here was actually a body of artists, craftsmen, business men, architects, manufacturers, and all sorts of other important people, who had banded themselves together and were doing what I had been dreaming about. I promptly became a member, and in the delightful little pamphlets the Design and Industries Association publish, I read of their aims. The Association was formed in 1915 "to promote good design and good workmanship—as well as a braver outlook—in all British industries and products, from buildings to wrapping-paper and string, from the planning of cities to the form of the letters of the alphabet."

And here let me say in passing, if any one wishes to know more about the Design and Industries Association, all they have got to

From a Woman's Standpoint.

do is to write for particulars to the Secretary, 6, Queen Square, London, W.C. 1.

WHERE POTS AND PANS ARE BEAUTIFUL.—To return to the Exhibition. In the centre of the large hall were a number of tables covered with crockery. Each article was simple and pretty, and specially designed to be easily cleaned. Here were no unnecessary twists and curls, no raised patterns or ridges for dirt to lodge in. The lids of the tea-pots did not fall off, and the spouts poured properly. The handles of pots, pans, jugs and dishes were as strong and as unobtrusive as possible. The kettles had wide spouts, cool handles and knobs, with steam holes at the sides. I sighed as I thought of my own kettle, with its frisky lid and narrow spout. I looked with longing eyes at the horn and glass spoons of various sizes ; at a work chair, designed by a surgeon, at which the weary housewife can sit at her work ; at the stair-rods that need no cleaning, and the fireproof china saucepans with detachable handles. I might go on interminably telling you of the many practical and delightful devices made for the comfort and joy of the housekeeper, but I cannot stop without describing some of the model rooms. Eight of them flanked one side of the gallery. There was a scullery and bathroom ; a kitchen-living-room ; parlours and bedrooms. Each room was of the very simplest, the furniture of the very cheapest, but in each case the colour-scheme was harmonious and the hangings, the crockery and the chairs and tables had all been chosen with taste.

The prettiest of all, a little sitting-room, had oak furniture stained grey green, which has been designed with special reference to cheap standardised production in mass. The walls were grey, the curtains blue and green.

One or two gay prints hung on the walls, and a few pieces of pottery stood on the mantelpiece. And, oh joy ! there were no dust-traps or knick-knacks, no photographs in frames, all was gay and clean and pretty.

This Exhibition remains open for three months in the very heart of the East End of London. Numbers of the poorest and roughest people were wandering about the exhibits, showing much interest in all there was to be seen, and I was told the lectures on all sorts of subjects connected with the beautifying of homes were very well attended.

An admirable pamphlet, with illustrations, called " The Equipment of the Ideal Labour-saving Home," can be had for 6d. from the Design and Industries Association, and is well worth getting.

CHRISTMAS.—Christmas greetings to you one and all. That you and all you love may have a happy Christmas is the sincere wish of A WAYFARER.

Household Budgets—II.

[Mrs. Ernestine Mills, who edits our Home-Makers' pages, is ready to answer questions or to give any advice for which our readers may ask her.]

The Overseas Home-Maker.

OUR contributor, upon whose pathetic account of her attempt to keep house on £400 a year I commented last month, gave us details of her expenditure, including a rather vague account for food, for which £3 a week was allowed. For this she only managed to provide bread and margarine for supper every day, and occasionally only one egg for breakfast—among four ! This suggests that the housewife is not a very skilled caterer, especially as the husband takes his principal meal away from home. The estimate for coal and gas seems high. It is curious to find how few people can give an accurate account of the amount of coal any given range consumes. An article which appeared in this magazine last month stated that two anthracite stoves could be kept going all the winter with half a ton of coal. This is a quite absurdly low estimate—if an English winter is meant ! Even the makers of such stoves do not suggest so small a consumption of coal as that. A single anthracite stove of medium size will consume at least a ton during the winter. It must be remembered that once lighted the stove burns day and night ; although the draught can be shut off at night, it is still burning coal ; it cannot be put out every night and relighted—no one would attempt this.

Our contributor spends six shillings a week—all the year round—on coal and gas. In the summer considerable economy should be possible. A good oil stove would do all the cooking, it is easily managed and would soon save its cost. There are several good patterns on the market, with reservoirs for oil, ovens, and boilers. I know one very intelligent woman who does all the cooking for herself and her summer boarders—four or five in number—on an oil stove of this description, and the saving in cost and labour is immense. The budget gives an expenditure of ten shillings a week on meat, and five shillings on bacon. Some English people have an idea that bacon for breakfast is indispensable, but at present prices more nourishing food can be provided at half the cost. Those little boys should certainly begin with porridge. Rolled oats can

The Overseas Home-Maker.

be boiled overnight, when the supper is being cooked, they will merely need warming in the morning. Milk being very expensive at present, and not being a necessity for boys at school age, they should have treacle or golden syrup with their porridge, or a tin of condensed milk diluted will last several days. Most boys like condensed milk—I know one public school where it is fashionable spread on bread for private feasts !

After porridge they could often have fish, which is at present cheaper than either bacon or eggs. Fresh herrings can be bought for sixpence or eightpence a pound, cod is also cheap, and can be made into fish cakes with the remains of yesterday's potatoes. Tinned salmon is also getting cheaper ; it makes excellent fish cakes with rice or potatoes, or bread crumbs, and is good as fish pie for supper. If bacon is bought it is economical to serve it in thin curly slices over well-cooked haricot beans, or one of the less expensive cuts can be boiled and eaten cold for breakfast or supper, pea soup being made with the liquor it is boiled in. Any remains of the boiled bacon can be made into a savoury roll with a few beef pieces, or into a suet roll with savoury herbs and a little parsley. This makes a substantial meal, good in cold weather. As to bread and margarine, it should be remembered that the latter contains very little nourishment. Good dripping is far better for growing children, and they usually like dripping toast (which they would enjoy making for themselves). In this budget jam is put down at two shillings a week, this would allow for only two pounds at present prices. If the housekeeper has time she can make jam for less than this, although fruit is dear this year. If blackberries are available, half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit will be enough if the jam is not to be kept for long (and with two boys it is not likely to be kept for many months !).

Vegetable marrow jam is good made with lemon and ginger, and is cheap. But if the housewife lacks energy to tackle jam-making (I should make the little boys help), she should give them golden syrup, or the excellent Australian honey which we can buy in London for less than a shilling a pound. This goes farther than jam, and can also be used for sweetening puddings and cakes ; it is cheaper than sugar at present prices. I am afraid our correspondent does not take much trouble to save herself labour. The family seem to eat no cheese, although this would provide a perfectly nourishing lunch or supper, with no cooking. She might also substitute bread and cheese for the sandwiches she finds so troublesome to cut.

" Groceries, fifteen shillings a week "—this is very vague, as is " Cake, or something for tea, two shillings." Home-made cakes could surely be accomplished two or three times a week, and the two shillings spent on materials would provide cakes or scones which would cost five or six shillings at a confectioner's.

I am of course assuming that the mother in this case is—by her

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own account—devoting her whole time and energy to keeping the home going, to cooking, cleaning, mending, and generally doing all the domestic work and mothering for her husband and two sons. I am not questioning the woman's willingness to devote her whole time to this particular work, which is useful and important, and which provides for many women a full and happy outlet for their activities. Whether the mother would not make a better companion for her husband and her growing boys if she so arranged her work that she had more leisure and more energy for the other sides of life, and whether it would not be easy, if women would only co-operate and use their intelligence, to arrange housekeeping more simply, is another story. At present many women of the more educated classes are finding it necessary to do much of their own housework, and in consequence there is every hope that many of our casual and mediæval methods may be improved upon. Personally, I think a great bar to human progress has been the terrible dumb patience—not of the fortunate possessors of £400 a year, but of the thousands of working wives who have to bear and rear children under what ought to be impossible conditions. I have before me the budget of a working woman who has to provide food, rent, and clothes for six children under the age of thirteen, on £2 a week. Hundreds attempt the same task on even less, and as a result, the stunted physique and low vitality of so many of our ill-housed and ill-fed men and women cost the nation dear. One painful aspect of the case is that many working men in England who now earn six or seven pounds a week, give their wives three pounds, or even less, for housekeeping, and spend the balance entirely on themselves, neither saving nor investing. Among the educated classes, it would be rare to find the husband retaining half the income for his own amusements, but among the labouring class it is not uncommon. It would be well if women, with their newly acquired political power, would consider the advisability of a law which would entitle the woman with children to a certain proportion of her husband's earnings for the upkeep of the home.

ERNESTINE MILLS.

Best Way

[*Every sender of a "Best Way" tip is entitled to nominate a friend to receive six free issues of "Overseas."*]

Best Way.

POPOVERS.—Two cups of flour, three eggs, two cups of milk, one spoonful of salt. Beat the eggs until very light, add the milk, and pour gradually into the flour, stirring all the time, until it forms a smooth batter. Half fill small cake tins (individual) or ramiquin cases. Place in a hot oven and bake twenty-five minutes. They should feel dry when cooked enough. This will make eighteen popovers.

Best Way.

WAFFLES.—Two cups of flour, one and a half cups of milk, two eggs, one ounce melted butter, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar, and add the yolks of the eggs—well beaten ; then add the butter and lastly the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Fry on a very hot well-greased waffle iron, fry a light brown, and serve very hot with preserves, syrup, or butter. Sufficient to make two dozen waffles.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING.—One pound of raisins, half a pound of currants, half a pound of sultanas, one pound of suet, half a pound of mixed peel, three ounces of sweet almonds, a little mixed spice, sugar to taste, eight eggs, a cupful of milk (or a wineglassful of brandy). Wash, pick and dry the currants, stone and cut the raisins, chop the suet very fine, and grate into it a pound of breadcrumbs. Mix all these ingredients dry, then add the eggs well beaten, and the milk, mix very thoroughly, press into a buttered basin or mould, tie with a floured cloth, and boil for eight hours. The day it is to be used, boil for another two hours. Serve with white or brandy sauce.

REAL WELSH RABBIT.—A quarter of a pound of Cheddar cheese, an ounce of butter, a teaspoonful of made mustard, a little black pepper. Butter an iron saucepan, pour in the mustard, mixed with three or four tablespoonsful of milk, add the pepper and the butter cut into small pieces. Stir in the cheese, broken into small pieces, heat over the fire until all is melted together. Have a piece of hot buttered toast ready, spread the mixture quickly over it and serve very hot.

TO USE UP THE CHRISTMAS TURKEY.—Cut off the meat, put the bones and trimmings into a stew pan, with a few savoury herbs, a chopped onion, a pint of water. Stew for an hour. Strain the gravy, lay in the pieces of turkey, warm, and add the yolk of an egg in a cupful of milk. Stir it well until it thickens, serve on a hot dish with sippets of toast.

TURKEY CROQUETTES.—Mince any small pieces of turkey with a little chopped ham or bacon, make a gravy with the bones, mince a small onion with an ounce of butter and stew for a few minutes. Add a teaspoonful of flour to thicken, mix in the mince, add the gravy, and when nearly boiling, add the yolks of two eggs. Let the mixture cool, and shape into small rolls, cover with egg and breadcrumbs, fry a light brown, and serve with curls of fried bacon.

TURKEY SOUP.—Two quarts of stock, the remains of a roast turkey, two ounces of Robinson's patent barley (or rice flour may be used), a tablespoonful of mushroom ketchup, salt and pepper to taste. Cut the turkey into small pieces, simmer slowly until the bones are bare. Take the bones out, rub the meat through a sieve, skim, and when cold add the barley or rice flour well rubbed into a little of the soup ; add the seasoning and boil up once together before serving.

GOOD CURRANT CAKE.—One cupful butter, one cupful sugar, four eggs, one teaspoonful baking powder, one pint flour, one and a half cupfuls of currants, half a nutmeg, grated, one tablespoonful of marmalade. Rub the butter and sugar to a cream, add the eggs one at a time, beating each for a few minutes with a wooden spoon, add the flour sifted with the baking powder, the currants and other ingredients, mix to a medium batter. Bake in a paper lined cake tin fifty minutes in a moderate oven.

SAUSAGE ROLL.—One pound lean steak, minced, half a pound fat ham or bacon, a quarter of a pound breadcrumbs, two eggs, half a grated nutmeg, salt and pepper. Roll in a wetted cloth sprinkled with flour, like a roly-poly pudding, and boil for three hours.

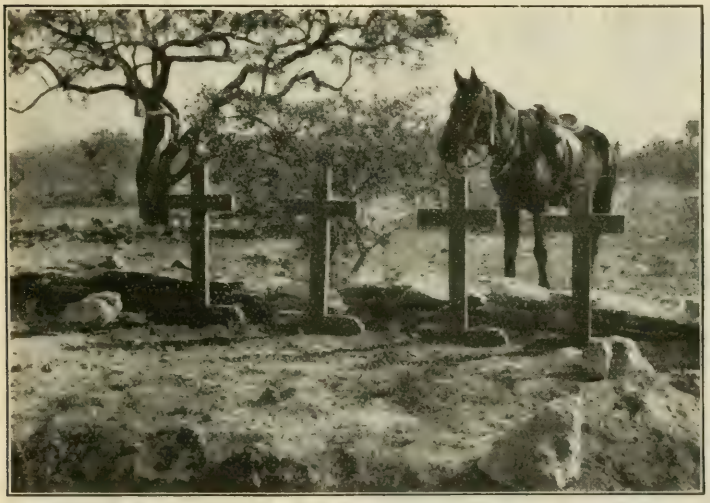
THE OVERSEAS FORUM

Members are invited to correspond with one another.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY IN VENEZUELA.—Needless to say that we have not many British subjects in Maracaibo, but with the ever-increasing development of the petroleum industry no doubt the existing colony will assume large proportions. — John Robertson, British Vice-Consulate, Maracaibo, Venezuela, South America.

A RETURNED WANDERER'S LETTER. Greetings! How are you all, and are you in the new club premises? Can suits be purchased at a reasonable figure in town? Is there anything interesting happening in the musical world? Would you like to see me? Am anxious to have a look round and meet the many friends who have been writing to me for the past three years.—A. J. Sperring, Fernhurst, Hungerford, Berks.

"ALL IN A JUNGLE VILLAGE."—We have now got quite a large white family in Miri, which is, as well as the country of Sarawak, almost unknown to Europeans, and very few know and can even find its location on the coast of the second largest island in the world—Borneo. At the present time there are seventy-eight males and thirty-five females, including children. This large family are all in a jungle village, and



THE MOURNER.

Graves of troopers of the 5th Mounted Brigade, S.A. Forces, who fell at Otavi, German South-West Africa, 1915. Sent by Felix Lutz, Kroonstad, S.A.

The Overseas Forum.

engaged in oil production, and now the War is over our community is more than doubled.—Ernest W. Dunton, Miri, Sarawak, via Singapore, Borneo.

THE ONLY BRITON IN LARGE ISLAND.—I am the only Briton on this island of 20,000 inhabitants. It is not easy therefore to get Members to join, but I hope an uncle and aunt of mine in British Columbia will become Members. I have written to them about joining.

Have you thought of having a room set aside for curios, etc., from overseas? There are a good many turtles caught here, and I have two very nice shells and also a young shark's jaws which I will be glad to send you if they will be of any interest, but it is no good burdèning you with such things if there is no place for them. I hope shortly to send you photos of the tunny fish which are caught here.—Miss F. M. Stephen, c/o Sr. Don Mario Novaro, San Sebastian, Gomera, Canary Isles.

[*At the moment owing to lack of space we are unable to accept the many kind offers of curios. When we get our new building we hope to have plenty of room.*]

SMELL OF RUSSIAN FIRES.—Last week we had the smell in the air from the fires in North Russia. The fires must be very big when the smell can be traced so far.

Will you please send some copies of "Overseas" to Messrs. R. S. Park and Victor R. Godfrey, two Englishmen whom I have met up here in North Sweden. They are engaged in the "Air Service" at present, working their aeroplane up at Porjus (Lapland), "P.O. Flykompani."—John Nordenmark, Stadsingenior, Kiruna, Sweden.

LINKING UP.—Your league is a great factor in uniting British people who live abroad with their fellow citizens in the dominions and home country, and deserves every support.—C. C. Tait, 202, Rua da India, Carreiros, Oporto, Portugal.

Spearing fish from the jibboom of a sailing-ship. Needless to say this can only be done in the smooth seas of the tropics. Photo sent by T. F. Lanktree, Blackrock, Cork.

FORTY-TWO YEARS AWAY.—I have been away from England for forty-two years but am just as eager for British news as ever I was.

I find the "Overseas" magazine a very interesting and useful paper and I wish it every success.—Thos. Dangerfield, c/o Messrs. Hanby and Dangerfield, P.O. Box 22, Ipswich, Queensland, Australia.

AT BOURNEMOUTH.—I would esteem it a special favour if you would send the magazine "Overseas" to my wife, Mrs. Edythe Cockburn, Carisbrooke, Tregonwell Road, Bournemouth, and after she has read it she will no doubt forward it to me. Please also send my wife full particulars of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.—Captain J. L. K. Cockburn, c/o Messrs. Cox & Co., Bombay, India.

[*We wish every married Member would enrol his wife.*]

AN EARLY RAILWAY.—The rail-

Unconventional "Overseas" Readers

Mr. R. M. Clutterbuck reading "Overseas" on the famous beach at Waikiki, Hawaii, where the Prince of Wales had such an enjoyable time surf-riding.

Mr. Bertrand L. Twinn reading "Overseas" by the Genesee River, N.Y. We hope he feels comfortable!

Sent by Mr. W. H. Timbrell, Ressano Garcia, Portuguese East Africa.

Hippo, shot by Mr. W. H. Timbrell, about to be cut up for meat.

Mr. W. H. Timbrell and another "bag."

way line from Geraldton (our port) to Northampton is, I believe, one of the first built in the colony. There used to be a big convict settlement here, also some flourishing lead mines. —The Rev. G. S. Stubbs, The Rectory, Northampton, West Australia.

ONE A MONTH.—I have at last secured my fourth Member and intend shortly to make a round of my chums and let you send them "Overseas" for awhile to see how they appreciate it; and you bet they will, because as some one mentioned the other day, "you get more current events than in all the newspapers out."

I am sorry not to be able to secure the necessary ten for the birthday, but I think my average is about one a month since joining and receiving the "little book."—J. Wildman, s.s. *Ellora*, c/o B.I.S.N. Coy., Calcutta, India.

"IN AN ICEBOX." Sorry to say that I cannot send you any news from here. All is quiet but very warm at the time of writing this. It is 7.30 p.m. and the temperature is only 92° F. ! So you can see it is very pleasant to be in an icebox.—D. Verner, C.M. Customs, Hankow, China.

A KIND OFFER. The Over-Seas Club is to my mind one of the finest institutions existing, and if I or any of the schools can be of any use to you as local centres, our Hall is entirely at your disposal.—H. W. Glanvill, Dulley College, Estrada do Matto Grosso N. 88, Porto Alegre, Brazil, South America.

HOW I SPENT AUGUST 27th.—This will reach you rather late, but nevertheless, I wish the Club "Many Happy Returns" and an increasing prosperity in the years to come.

It would be rather interesting to hear how other Members spent the day—at home and in the far off lands. Mine was occupied in cleaning up the farm waggon and tending hungry lambs, with the O.S. Flag flying over all. Must not forget another important item—had my photo taken reading "Overseas" under the flag hung over a tree for the £3 competition Hope it comes out well ! Was in town yesterday with a neighbour when we attended the Agricultural College Stud Stock Sale, where prices were fairly decent for bulls and rams of the Hereford and Shorthorn types. Also saw show of stud stock for sale from the Middelburg farmers, but prices were not too good here as buyers had come to an end of their wants (or cash ?), and many were not sold. Also saw a football match between Agricultural College and town, where the former came out winners 5—3 under Rugby rules. This gained them the North-Eastern Cup. Still pretty dry in these parts, but plenty of wind and dust, and sheep are just about finishing lambing. I think pretty nearly every one in S.A. is pleased that we are getting Prince

On the Treasury Bench. "The answer to the Hon. Member's offer of a banana is in the affirmative." Photograph sent by Mr. Albert England.

The Overseas Forum.

Arthur of Connaught for our new Governor, and trust things will have a brighter outlook with his advent.—Hugh G. Murray, "Erin Farm," Middelburg, C.P., South Africa.

A VERY LONELY BRITISHER.—Wishing you every success from a very lonely Britisher who rarely sees a white man except every two months at call of steamer.—H. W. Dalrymple, Nam Pepo, N.W. Santo, New Hebrides.

ASBESTOS GALORE, DIAMONDS AND IRON.—Land hereabouts is in great demand just at present. Prospectors are buying up or hiring all the farms they can. It is very rich in minerals. Since we've been here, that is only four years, I know of all these discoveries within a very small area; asbestos galore, diamonds, iron, saltpetre, and, lastly, caustic soda possibly. As yet I have heard nothing definite about it, but the Johannesburg prospector happened to spend an evening here when he told us he had been to the spot and was convinced that it was caustic soda. What a splendid thing for the country if it is true. You must have heard of the Postmasburg mines; well, they are making big discoveries. I only hope the luck continues generally.

Last week I visited a new Member, Mr. Howitson, and was so very pleased to hear how much both he and his wife enjoy the "Overseas" magazine which they receive regularly every month.

Do you know I have not heard anything more about the club colour hat-bands, ties, etc., that were proposed. Has the idea fallen through or otherwise?—Mrs. A. Jennings, "Clifton," Strathmore, Griquatown, Cape Colony, South Africa.

[*For the moment we have decided to take no action as the views of Members were so conflicting on the club colour topic.*]

A LOYAL IRISHMAN.—We have had a terrible period of drought and "hard cash" is not too plentiful with the men on the land. Am hoping, when things are improved, to secure other Members.

Being a loyal Irishman, I understand how important such an organisation as the O.S.C. and P.L. is.—G. H. Curtis, G.P.O., Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN THE EAST.—I have, as you will notice, changed my address, having resigned from the service of the British North Borneo Government to enter business in this town.

Business prospects in the Far East are wonderful and are improving every day. It is really remarkable what a man can do on what would be considered a very small capital in England; as soon as one gets the reputation of a square dealer one never need look back. We are a very young company at present, but are doing very well and mean to build up a sound business in a year or so. We are, of course, hampered with the lack of capital to establish big credits, and have, therefore, had to refuse some very big deals which would have meant

The Clapper Bridge, Postbridge, Dartmoor, is thought by some to be a relic of the Bronze Age and by other authorities to have been built by the tin miners for the use of packhorses when "tinning" on Dartmoor was a flourishing industry. Photo sent by Miss M. B. Taylor.

much to us.—R. S. D'Oyly-John, Messrs. Grimes & Co., P.O. Box 678, Manila, Philippine Islands.

SEVENTEEN STRONG.—There are prospects of enlisting another new Member in the camp, who has just arrived from home. As soon as he shakes the dust of the road from off his feet we will get after him. My only regret is that he will be too late for the August push—as outgoing mails from here are not fast moving concerns. His initiation would then make us seventeen strong, which number comprises the whole of the white staff at the mine.—S. Briggs, Frontino and Bolivia Mines, La Salada, c/o Messrs. Tracey Bros., Apartado 184, Barranquilla, Rep. of Colombia, South America.

TURKS ISLAND COTTON.—I am at present living in a little village forming portion of a group of islands known as the Caicos Islands, and making up as a whole the Turks and Caicos Islands. At these particular islands many relics of the old Indians have been found and a few are still coming to light from caves and other ancient Indian haunts.

I am here as manager of a company just starting the production of Sea Island cotton. The cotton plant here is a type of its own, having evidently developed local habits quite distinct from any other kind, making it hardy, long-lived and apparently free from disease.—W. R. Tatem, Turks Islands, British West Indies.

TO CALGARY MEMBERS.—I have not met any Members out here yet, but hope to do so soon.—J. K. D. Roberts, 525, 13th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

STATE-OWNED HOSPITALS.—I hope the day is not far distant when the State will take over all standardised hospitals, both civilian and otherwise, as suggested by Mr. Fyfe; then, and only then, shall we be freed from the humiliation of begging advertisements and posters. If these hurt and humiliate us, what then must be the embarrassment of our poor boys? I feel in duty bound to resent the methods for "Tommy," because I had the blessed privilege of ministering to his needs for nineteen months while serving with the British Red Cross, and before being transferred to the American Red Cross, and I think, nay, I know, that there are none anywhere worthier of the name of man than is our dear "Tommy."—Miss R. Waterfield, Taunton, Mass., U.S.A.

A MITE.—Dear "Overseas," I want to do a little to help celebrate the tenth birthday, so am sending you a cheque towards the War Memorial. It is only a mite, but hope to add to it another time.—Miss E. M. Corbett, Box 51, Eltham, Taranaki, New Zealand.

THE IRISH PROBLEM—A WAY OUT.—Would not a Government after the style of the Colonies of G.B. or of the U.S. solve the Irish difficulty?

Divide Ireland locally into its four provinces, Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught, and give each province local government. Have a certain space somewhere near the centre—like the Dist. of Columbia in U.S., to be neutral—persons living therein to have no vote. Here the Federal Government of Ireland could sit. Each county, city or territory could make its own laws, which must not clash

"Charlie," an Aboriginal boy, with carpet snake 9 ft. 3 in. long, which he cooked and ate after being photographed. Sent by Mrs. A. Innes, Alligator Creek, Mackay, N. Queensland.

The Overseas Forum.

with the other. Thus if Dublin made a law it would be law to Dublin only, but if the county made a law, that law would be law to both the city and county. Same as to territorial laws. The Federal Parliament would make laws which would be the same to Ireland as the Constitution is to the U.S.A. Could not this or some other such proposition be put in force in Ireland to-day, say, for twelve months or so, and see how it works ?

Each province would have its own governor and parliament and each would send a certified number to the Federal Irish Parliament. A certain number from each province could be sent to represent it at Westminster, the Government sending an equal number to Ireland. England would still maintain a Lord Lieutenant and Irish Secretary, but one of these two would then have to be in the English House and the other practically head of the Irish House.

I could write more on this subject, but think this enough for the present. I should like to hear some of the other Members' views on this subject.—T. J. Phillips, 675, 36th Street, Oakland, Alameda County, U.S.A.

TYPICALLY ENGLISH WEATHER. Our weather has been typically English such a wet, dull, bleak month one of the wettest Junes on record. Everything so far augers well for a real good wheat field. —L. R. Letheby, 1st Avenue, Royston Park, Payneham, Adelaide, S. Australia.

NOT A PROHIBITIONIST !—Thanks very much for your trouble in getting me the "Overseas" back numbers for May and July. It is like a draught of fresh wine to read them.—Lieut. W. O'C. Evans, R.A. Mess, North, Gibraltar.

A GREAT SUGAR COUNTRY. I have just returned from British Honduras. I went to look over some cane sugar property. It is going to be a great sugar country ; the soil is wonderfully fertile and just right for cane. The German beet put the planters out of commission some twenty-five years ago. Some of them are starting up again ; they can do very well with sugar at 0·5 cts. Will be glad to give any information in reference to above to any O.-S. Members or any one interested. —H. D. McPhail, Superior, Arizona, U.S.A.

[*Photo: Daily Mirror.*

"Sam," the Polar Bear at the Zoo, making a hearty meal from the first shark he has seen since 1903. The trawler which catches his fish sent the shark to the Zoo.

"A PLEASANT THRILL."—I have read your "Monthly Letter" for August with great pleasure. It gives one a pleasant thrill to think one is British and privileged to belong to such a splendid thing as the Over-Seas Club.—Miss E. Searle, Rua 5 d'Octubro 156, Oporto, Portugal.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.—I enclose form duly filled in on behalf of my wife, who is anxious to become a Member of the Over-Seas Club. We are hoping to pay a visit to the dear Mother Country early next year —my first after an absence of twenty years—and will look forward to meeting Members of our Club. — Francis Udal, "Uvedale," Esperanza, Natal, S. Africa.

OVERSEAS

The Overseas Forum.

FRAMES O.S. FRONTISPIECES.—I have half a dozen of the coloured frontispieces framed and hung.—Sergt. R. C. Bowen, Headquarters Division, R.C.M. Police, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

"WARM-HEARTED."—May I say how much I enjoy and appreciate the "Overseas" magazine? It is such a convenient size and so well got up, and is a warm-hearted as well as informing link with fellow-countrymen. Your Monthly Letter is of special value in keeping us in touch with current events at Home.—Miss A. S. Williams, c/o Poole Jo Gakko, Katsuyama-dori-Tennoji, Minamiku, Osaka, Japan.

IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Every chance I have I leave my copy of "Overseas" in public libraries or reading-rooms.—Mrs. H. M. Watt, c/o Rev. Walker Watt, St. Andrew's Vicarage, Lincoln.
[*We long for the day when "Overseas" will be taken in every public library in the Empire. It depends on our readers if we realise our aim.*]

FROM GRAND FALLS.—Personally I receive my "Overseas" regularly and always find much of interest within its covers. It is certainly a splendid little journal. W. Little, Grand Falls, Newfoundland.

IN THE BUSH.—I should like to have roped in more Members, but situated as I am in the Bush, I do not come in contact with many Europeans.—J. A. Reeder, c/o African Oil Nuts Co., Ltd., Opobo, Nigeria, W. Africa.

AN O.-S. FUNCTION AT DUNEDIN.—I have moved about so much in the last few years that communications have seldom reached me. The last Over-Seas Club function I attended was the ball given for the Prince of Wales in Dunedin, New Zealand, and a very successful function it was too.—Humphrey F. Parker, c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 68, Wall Street, New York, U.S.A.

"OVERSEAS" IN SERBIA.—My husband and I each receive our copy of "Overseas," and we put one into the common room. They have all been read and enjoyed and will later produce a crop of Members.—Mrs. G. Hinscliff, Serbian Relief Fund, Invalidski-dom, Nish, Serbia.

A DIGGER'S LETTER—SNARING 'POSSUMS.—Your letter reached me last night. It has taken just over two months to get to me. I have been thinking over the journey it has taken from when it left you in London until it reached me—fifty odd miles from the nearest railway in Central Queensland—and I thought of the enjoyable holidays I have spent in England and Scotland, when a digger in the A.I.F. Through sheer carelessness I failed to send along my yearly subscription, and it was only when the magazines did not turn up that I thought of it. I am enclosing an Australian pound note. The extra few shillings kindly put into any Fund you have going.

During the past three months I have been snaring 'possums. We have been camped out in the bush thirty-eight miles

[*Photo: Daily Mirror.*

"Peggotty's." A method of solving the housing question familiar to all readers of Dickens. The boat-house looks very snug and comfortable.

The Over-seas Forum.

from the station homestead. At night time, round the camp fire, the "Ovazee" magazine helped to while away many a dull hour. The articles written therein are full of interest and written from a very broad-minded point of view. Please send my magazine in future to Coopers Plains, Queensland, as I am often travelling about the country—cattle-driving. I have no settled address.—H. M. H. Warneminde, Coopers Plains, Queensland, Australia.

IN TRINIDAD.—We are opening our new Club home this month, and any literature bearing on the Club and its aims I am sure would be greatly appreciated. I want, if possible, to enrol all the British employees. – H. E. Hilder, Point Fortin, Trinidad, B.W.I.

IN "NEVER-NEVERS."—I cannot say how much your little book with the unique cover is appreciated by us fellows away in "never-nevers." It bucks us up tremendously.—B. W. Love, B.S.A. Co.'s Estate, Manoe, South Rhodesia, South Africa.

NORTHERN SHAN STATES.—I shall be delighted to further the interests of the Club in any way possible as a slight return for the many parcels of cigarettes, etc., received from it while in France.—Robert Hutcheson, c/o Burma Mines, Ltd., Northern Shan States, Burma.

LINSI'S FIVE BRITISHERS.—Linsi is a very small place ; there are only five Britishers here, and they are all Members of the Over-Seas Club. The remaining foreigners are Belgians. The nearest town, Longshan, is fifteen miles away, and Tientsin eighty miles.—D. T. Owen, c/o the Kailan Mining Administration, Linsi, North China.

ALL "RAKED IN."—Sorry I cannot send new Members. I have raked them all in that reside in this part of the world.—W. Millington, The Cavalla River Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 2, Cape Palmas, Liberia, W.C. Africa.

"THE LIMIT OF YOUR DESIRES."—With sincere good wishes that our list of Members may increase day by day until they reach the limit of your desires.—Mrs. E. M. Tulloch, Box 25, Macequece, P.E.A.

[*We fear there is no limit to our desires for "Overseas" and the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League.*]

TWO BRITONS.—As far as I have been able to find out, there are only two Britons in this district, and as I do not think they have yet joined us, I have hopes of persuading them.—Lewis C. Tregoning, c/o International Harvester Co., Darragueira, F.C.P., Argentine, South America.

LOST SHEEP!—This makes the third lost sheep that I have dug up, and brings my lot of Members up to twenty-one. I am now taking names for a New Year's surprise packet for the Over-Seas Club.—W. H. Wilson, Coach Builder, Eketahuna, New Zealand.

[*We wish every reader would prepare a New Year's surprise packet for us. Just one Member from each reader, and we should double our membership.*]

[*Photo : Daily Mail.*

The winning design in the *Daily Mail* Competition for a new kind of hat.

By A. St. John Adcock.

My Month's Reading.

NO book has been more talked about this year than the "Autobiography of Margot Asquith," and certainly none has been more severely censured by so many reviewers, not for its literary shortcomings, but because of what are supposed to be its lapses from good taste. Now some of this talk about good taste is just priggishness, and some of it is pharisaical nonsense. It almost makes you suspect that, after all, Mrs. Grundy is not dead, and that she and Mr. Grundy and the rest of the family have so far captured the Press that they have secured a lot of appointments on it as critics of literature. For what do these objections to the "Autobiography" amount to? Most of the objectors are terribly shocked because Mrs. Asquith has been too resolute in telling the plain truth about her friends, as well as about herself.

But the plain truth is precisely what we need. We may not like it, but it is a good medicine for us. When we are quite restored to health, we shall realise that the thing for us to do is not to hush up the truth about ourselves and others, not to whisper and snigger about it in corners, and be horrified when anybody is honest enough to say in the face of all men what few of us hesitate to say behind their backs, but to see to it that in future the facts are so different, that not even the most orthodox biographer will feel constrained to falsify his portrait of us by suppressing most of them. Obviously, if a man cannot bear to have his faults revealed, he should not commit any. We know perfectly well that we are no better than our friends, and they are no worse than we are, and why we should want everybody to join in a conspiracy to present us to mankind as entirely respectable and spotless persons is one of those things that even a psycho-analyst cannot explain.

I will confess I like Mrs. Asquith's frankness, and only wish I had the courage to be as frank myself. If we really believed in our religious protestations, the fear of punishment hereafter might help us to be as truthful, if it could not help us to be as witty, as brilliantly penetrating in our reading of human character. And what are these things for which she is most loudly reprimanded? There is that anecdote about Stevenson at Davos. It amounts to no more than a suggestion that Stevenson was slovenly. Well, so was Dr. Johnson. We know he was; we are glad he was; we love him

My Month's Reading.

the more rather than the less for it, and it is the same with Stevenson. Even if Mrs. Asquith is wrong in a detail, and Stevenson never lived with Symonds at Davos, he probably spilt grease on the sheets in his own cottage near by, and anyhow, what does it all matter, and if it happened, why on earth should it not be told ?

Another complaint is that Mrs. Asquith is so unreserved in the character-sketches she draws of herself, her family, her friends. But what is the value of a character-sketch that touches up this feature and suppresses that, after the manner of a fashionable photographer ? And what is the value of an Autobiography that distorts history by only telling such incidents as would please those they are told about ? It is not a question of being kind or cruel, but of being honest, and Mrs. Asquith is not more unflattering of any one than she is in the study of her own character. She has known many of the leading men and women in the literature, art, politics and society of her time, and she puts them into her pages, not always as they saw themselves, perhaps nor always as they were seen by the rest of their contemporaries, but as she saw them. Her love and immense admiration of Jowett and Gladstone, for instance, does not prevent her from touching in their little human weaknesses, but they gain far more than they lose in the process. I am contented to see great men looking godlike in their statues, but if I don't find them thoroughly human when I come home to them in books, I no longer believe in them.

The reviewers have fastened on those things in the "Autobiography" that they consider unpleasant—some are even perturbed that Mrs. Asquith should write freely of her various love affairs—but there is at least as much in it of charm and sympathetic understanding, and the humour is more often kindly than cutting. Read that account of her ride with Gladstone, their talk in the phaeton, and how, when she pulled up at the back door of 10, Downing Street, he got out, "unlocked the gate, and turning round, stood with his hat off and his grey hair blowing about his forehead, holding a dark, homespun cloak close round his shoulders. . . . His dear old face looked furrowed with care and the outline of it was as sharp as a profile. I said good-bye to him and drove away ; perhaps it was the light of the setting sun, or the wind, or perhaps something else, but my eyes were full of tears." She felt and thought otherwise of others, and is blamed for saying so as candidly. But though she is merciless in her self-analysis, she casually reveals enough of that more attractive side of her character to satisfy you that the verses Gladstone wrote in her praise were not merely a polite compliment. For its vivid pictures of public and private life and character in Victorian and Georgian days, its fund of lively anecdotes about great persons, and intimate descriptions of great events, this "Autobiography" is going to survive. It is haphazard in its arrangement, but otherwise

admirably written, and our descendants will be grateful for the fearless outspokenness in it that so many of us at present resent.

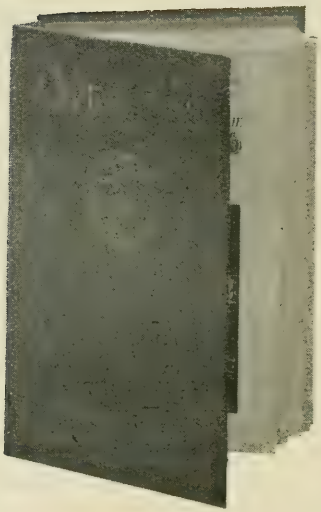
My Month's Reading.

"Islands Far Away," by Alice Gardner King, tells how the author, having been ordered a sea voyage and complete change, went on a long visit to Fiji, and made acquaintance with those islands and their people. She writes with a cunningly descriptive pen and picturesque narrative power, and her stories of the islanders, their history, traditions, habits, and home-life (and some still surviving have been cannibals in their time), make this the most interesting and delightfully anecdotal book of travels I have read for a long while. One of the strangest and most dramatic episodes is "Old Marita's Tragic Tale." There is an excellent account of a journey to Stevenson's house and to his grave in Samoa, but the great value of the book is in the sympathetic insight it gives into the everyday life and psychology of a fine and still (in spite of what divers of our novelists have done for them) little-known race. It is a fascinating volume in the real sense of that hard-worked word, and numerous drawings by the author add much to its attractiveness.

No philatelist who takes his hobby seriously can afford to overlook Mr. Douglas Armstrong's "British and Colonial Postage Stamps," a comprehensive survey of the stamps that have been issued in Great Britain and the Colonies from 1840 down to the present day. It avoids technicalities, as a book intended for normal stamp-lovers should, but supplies a careful explanation of the origin and significance of the designs and the causes that brought about changes in them. Many curious and romantic stamp stories enliven a full and detailed history that every stamp collector should have in his library.

For fiction, I would send you this month particularly to "Unreality," by Bartimeus; "The Summons," by A. E. W. Mason; "The Breathless Moment," by Muriel Hyne; "In Chancery," by John Galsworthy; "A Case in Camera," by Oliver Onions; "Back to Life," by Philip Gibbs; and the new Somerville and Ross, "Stray-Aways."

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.—General Literature: "The Autobiography of Margot Asquith." 25s. net. (Thornton Butterworth.) "Islands Far Away," by Agnes Gardner King. 18s. net. (Sifton, Praed.) "British and Colonial Postage Stamps," by Douglas B. Armstrong. 7s. 6d. net. (Methuen.) "Our Women," by Arnold Bennett. 7s. 6d. net. (Cassell.) "The Uses of Diversity," by G. K. Chesterton. 6s. net. (Methuen.) Fiction: "Unreality," by Bartimeus. 8s. 6d. net. (Cassell.) "The Summons," by A. E. W. Mason. 8s. 6d. net. "The Breathless Moment," by Muriel Hine. 8s. 6d. net. (Lane.) "In Chancery," by John Galsworthy. 9s. net. (Heinemann.) "A Case in Camera," by Oliver Onions. 8s. 6d. net. (Arrowsmith.) "Stray-Aways," by E. O. E. Somerville and Martin Ross. Illustrated. 16s. net. (Longmans.)



BINDING CASES FOR "OVERSEAS."—The majority of our Members are in the habit of preserving their copies of "Overseas." Arrangements have been made with one of the largest firms of bookbinders to supply special "Overseas" binding cases at 3/-, postage paid to any address. The covers are in art linen of stout and durable quality. An illustration of the binding cover, which holds six numbers of the magazine, appears on this page. Orders should be sent to Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

By E. W.

"Overseas" Editorial Rooms, London.

News from Head-quarters.

OUR LIVERPOOL BRANCH.—I spent a very pleasant couple of days at Liverpool on a visit to the local branch of the Over-Seas Club a few days since. Our Liverpool Branch has comfortable quarters of its own at No. 2, Bold Street, and I hope that all of you who may be coming home will make a point of visiting them. Also I am sure that the local committee would be delighted to receive some letters from Members in the far parts of the world. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Over-Seas Club, 2, Bold Street, Liverpool. During my visit we had two excellent gatherings of Members of the Over-Seas Club, and there were present Members from Canada, Australia, Argentine, New Zealand and Ceylon.

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THE SEVEN MOST BEAUTIFUL THINGS.—As you will recollect in a recent issue of "Overseas" I asked our Members to state what they considered were the seven most beautiful things in the world. I have received the following very imaginative list from one of our Members in Spain, Mr. William Taylor, 88, Calle Jesus del Gran Poder, Seville.

"Guassu Falls, the fair diadem of Argentina.
Venice at sunrise seen from the lagoon.
A storm in a tropical forest.
The grace of a full-rigged ship on the purple waves of the South Pacific.
The Bay of Rio de Janeiro.
The voice of the Beloved.
A flight of flamingoes at dawn."

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OUR BADGE.—I hope that every Member of the Over-Seas Club will make a special point of always wearing our badge, especially when they are away from home. So many pleasant friendships have been made through this agency during the past ten years, that we feel badge-wearing is one of the most important duties of every Member. Our little emblem really typifies the Over-Seas spirit of friendship and comradeship, and for that reason we attach so much importance to it.

News from Head-quarters.

A LUNCH TO SIR W. MEYER.—We gave a very successful luncheon the other day to Sir William Meyer, the first High Commissioner for India. Lord Inchcape presided, and a good number of Members interested in Eastern affairs turned up. We hope to continue these luncheons from time to time.

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THE MONTH'S CARTOONS.—Our readers may have noticed that with the October issue we started to reproduce a selection of some of the leading cartoons of the month, and apparently this innovation has met with the approval of our friends. I have had a number of letters on the subject, one of which is from Mr. A. C. Thorpe, a Member resident in France, who writes as follows :—

> "Please continue to give us a collection of the latest cartoons. This is a happy addition to what has already become one of the most interesting magazines yet published."

* * * * *

A SOMALILAND MEMBER.—The Members of our society are to be found at every conceivable place under the four winds of heaven, and they follow all manner of professions. I do not suppose there are many more isolated Members than Lieutenant Hutchinson, of the Northamptonshire Regiment, attached to Camel Corps in British Somaliland, the writer of the following letter, who has just become a Life Member.

> "I am sending order form to my bankers to pay £7 7s. as a Life-Membership contribution to the Over-Seas Club. Also enclosed please find cheque for badge of club. I am afraid the enrolment form is not signed by any one as proposer, but as I am on detachment in a somewhat wild country with only a Sergt.-Major with me, it is somewhat difficult to find any one. My neighbours for over ninety miles are all black, so if you can take me as being an officer in H.M. Forces, I should be glad. Things here are very quiet now the Mullah has been settled, as we hope for good. I will write to the magazine if an account of life in this country would interest any one."

Perhaps some of you might like to send Lieut. Hutchinson a message of greeting in his Somaliland fastness.

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A SUGGESTION.—In many cases where there is more than one Member of a family who belongs to the Over-Seas Club, one copy of "Overseas" is, of course, sufficient, but every Member paying 10s. per annum is entitled to a magazine. He or she therefore can nominate some public institution, such as a public library, reading room, hospital or school, to receive the magazine which he or she is entitled to. Mr. C. Morton, of 23, Allee des Chartres, Bordeaux, France, asks that his wife's magazine may be sent to the Imperial

Club in Paris. This is an example which we should like to see widely followed. News from Head-quarters.

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OUR WAR MEMORIAL.—We are very pleased about the way the War Memorial has been progressing lately. Those friends who told us we were trying to achieve the impossible when our fund only amounted to £5,000, and again when we got to £10,000, have proved to be in the wrong. Our fund is now over £26,000, which is very nearly a third of the way to £85,000, the cost of our new building. If our friends throughout the world would only keep on assisting us as they have done during the past few months, we ought to make a splendid jump ahead during the next few months.

E. W.

A WEEKLY SOCIAL GATHERING.—Those of us whose doors resound with the postman's rap four or five times a day for six days of the week, and who, even then, feel a pang of resentment when the man of letters happens occasionally to pass by on the other side, can quite appreciate the excitement of the arrival of the mail in those remote parts of the Empire where its coming can only be looked for once a week, or once a month, or at even more distant intervals. "We only get a mail here once a week," writes Mr. Edward T. Gladwin, of Kampala, Uganda, "and as you can imagine all the Europeans congregate at our Post Office while mail is sorted, quite a weekly social gathering, all anxious and in suspense for news from the Homeland." And Mr. Gladwin, being an active enthusiast, with the interests of the movement at heart, has his hook hanging ready, for he knows that "in the eddies where you least expect it, there will be a fish." His communication concludes :—"I gave your letter to a friend to read as a consolation for his having received nothing, and after a little talk I persuaded him for the cause, and have pleasure in enclosing herewith the subscription for my first new Member."

* * * * *

"HAPPY IRELAND."—What a thrill it excites to read of a "happy Ireland." Most people would deny with vigour the existence of such a place. But exist it does, though farther distant than the unhappy one whose woes obtrude upon us every day. "I have just returned from a September holiday spent in Bermuda," writes Miss A. Irving, of Melrose, Boston, "and find in the September 'Overseas' you speak of Bermuda as the land of contentment. It really is delightfully so, even to a happy Ireland—Ireland island—the seat of military law and order, including the dockyard, barracks, Botanical Gardens, and the lovely new King Edward Memorial

News from Headquarters.

Hospital. The flowers are wonderful in their semi-tropical profusion. Bermuda is an ideal vacation land, and ideal also for any one wishing to get away from severe northern winters." The association of the name of Ireland with "the seat of military law and order" reads almost like a grim jest.

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THE VERSATILITY OF "OVERSEAS" READERS.—It is probable that readers of "Overseas" represent more trades, professions and callings than those of any other magazine in the world. Some, such as Mr. S. W. Harding and his, so far, most formidable rival, Mr. J. Botwood, of Chubut, Argentine, combine within the compass of a single human frame as many occupations as there are departments in a multiple store. Both appear to hold that nothing is pleasant unless spiced with variety, and Mr. Botwood, after cataloguing twenty-one different vocations followed by him during thirty-six years, proceeds gaily to declare his intention of extending an already lavish experience by embarking next year on another new venture. At least one of our members, Mr. C. C. Manners, of Broome, Western Australia, is engaged in the pearling industry. "It is a scattered game," he writes, "as some 1,000 miles of coast is worked from Broome. Needless to say, after thirteen weeks tossing on the ocean, a man enjoys a steady bed for a few days."

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Among our overseas Members whom we have been glad to welcome at Headquarters during the past month are the following: Mr. Charles A. W. Ferrier, Secretary of the Saigon Branch; Mr. E. T. Cox, our H.C.S. at Saigon, Cochin China; Mr. and Mrs. Edward George, of Bahamas; Mr. A. H. Barendt, of San Francisco; Mr. G. Darley-Bentley, of Conchas, Spain; Mr. P. Barnet, of Accra, Gold Coast; Mr. and Mrs. W. Delafons, of Venice; Mr. C. A. Horspool, of Antofagasta, Chile; Mrs. George Wilkinson, of Foo Chow, China; Mr. H. Arnall Bloxham, of New Zealand; Mr. A. E. Cree, Alexandria, Egypt; Mr. W. Bodger, Johore, Malay States; Mr. E. R. Pashley, Bahamas; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, of Kinshasa, Congo; Mr. H. Horton, of Auckland, N. Z.; Mr. L. D. Drakeford, of Shansi; Mr. R. B. Millar, of Salisbury, Rhodesia; Mr. George M. Chard, of Bahia; Mr. and Miss Jones, of Brakpan, Transvaal; Mr. S. P. Williams, of Transvaal; Dr. Sanson; Dr. Gerald E. Cussen; Mr. R. Fotheringham; Mr. Lewis

Mr. J. Botwood, H.C.S., of Chubut, Argentine.

News from Head-quarters.

Biddulph and Mr. Alfred Nathan, of Smyrna; the Misses M. Banks, J. F. Baillie, M. Pollock, M. C. Balfour, and C. A. Thomson, of Canada; Miss A. F. Hume, of Ladybrand, O.F.S.; Mr. E. M. Campbell, of Ladybrand, O.F.S.; and Mr. H. G. Dickie, of Waverley, New Zealand.

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OUR ADVERTISERS.—Members will have noticed that during the year 1920 "Overseas" has continued to break all records as regards the number of advertising pages published each month. Not a day passes at London Headquarters without receiving inquiries from Members in various parts of the world, addressed to our Overseas Trade Bureau, who wish to buy British goods, and knowing that our Members everywhere are genuinely anxious to promote British trade overseas, we have approached a large number of British firms this year and have asked their co-operation.

Members will render a real service to the Club by corresponding regularly with these advertisers and by doing business with them. Without the help of our business friends who advertise in "Overseas" it would be impossible to publish the magazine in its present attractive form, and the more we are able to count on the co-operation of advertisers in the future, the better may we be able to improve the magazine to the ultimate advantage of Members themselves. The Club is a co-operative movement in which Members and advertisers each do their part in helping to further the interests of the great cause for which we stand, and one of the most important factors in our policy is to promote British trade overseas.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.—The Los Angeles Branch has been paying particular attention to the sporting proclivities of its Members. Last season an Association football club was formed and "from information received" (as the policeman says) the club has one of the finest teams that has ever played association football in Southern California. Last summer a cricket club was also started, and it has been engaged in a series of games with five other clubs for the championship of Southern California. "As soon as possible," writes Mr. S. A. Milborne, the honorary treasurer, "I intend sending photographs of our cricket club and also of our football team, which I hope you will reproduce in the monthly magazine, to let other clubs know that the Los Angeles Branch is certainly on the map." We shall look forward with pleasure to receiving the photographs.

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LOS SALADA, COLOMBIA.—The Salada Branch, which has been hitherto a sub-Branch to Medellin, has now become an independent and fully-fledged branch "on its own," with Mr. Stanley Briggs as honorary secretary. The entire white staff of the Frontino and Bolivia Mines are Members. "The magazine," writes Mr. Briggs, "is greatly appreciated here, and the coloured frontispieces—framed and unframed—are to be found in all our Members' rooms in the camp."

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OVERSEAS

News from Headquarters.

EKETAHUNA, NEW ZEALAND.—We have received from Mr. W. M. Wilson, Hon. Secretary of the Eketahuna Branch, a splendid batch of renewals, while new Members are being enrolled in a very satisfactory manner. Thanks to the energy of Mr. Wilson and his band of willing helpers, this Branch has already reached the position of a very potent force, and we wish it the continued success it deserves.

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PAU.—A party of British Boy Scouts on a return visit to their French *confrères* after the latter's stay in London, were recently in camp at Osse in one of the beautiful valleys of the Pyrenees. On their arrival at Pau, in charge of Mr. Hubert S. Martin, they were entertained to tea at the Golf Club by Mr. A. Clayton Thompson, H.C.S. of the Pau Branch, and the Members of the Over-Seas Club, and words of welcome were spoken on behalf of the British Colony by Mr. Hewetson, the Vice-Consul.

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DUNEDIN.—In addition to the ball given in honour of the Prince of Wales, referred to in the October number, the Dunedin Branch, of which Mr. A. E. Usherwood is Chairman, have also had the pleasure of entertaining General Sir William and Lady Birdwood. In a speech made at the reception, the popular General had some kind things to say of the Over-Seas Club. In regard to the ideals of the Club he said that nothing could be better than such Clubs formed to keep together the bonds of Empire. So long as the people of the Empire held together they might have absolute confidence in the future. If the Over-Seas Club continued to do what it could, as it had done, to bind the Empire with the bonds of love, esteem and self-respect, it would be doing much for the nation.

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COLOMBO.—Mr. Richard la Brooy, H.C.S. at Colombo, who is on his way to England, informs us that the Crown Agents have desired all Colonial Officers on leave to give some other address than the Colonial Office for their correspondence. All such officers who are O.S. Members are, of course, at liberty to use Headquarters in London for the purpose, and their correspondence will be forwarded from Headquarters to any address indicated.

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JOHANNESBURG.—In the August number, under the heading "Big Push," a list was given of Members who had successfully completed their campaign book. In the list appeared the name of L. Darling. This should have been Mrs. Darling, of Johannesburg. We tender our apologies to Mrs. Darling for the error.

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MONTREUX.—The War Memorial Fund is the richer by £30 12s. 8d., the generous gift of the Members of the Montreux Branch, and our cordial thanks are offered to Mr. G. H. Hudson, the H.C.S., and to the Members responsible for this kind donation.

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FORMOSA.—From the report just received from Mr. S. R. Ford, we are interested to learn that since the formation of the Formosa Branch the fine sum of more than £2,000 has been subscribed by Members and remitted to different war and other charities at home.

* * * * *

SEATTLE.—From Mrs. Westaway, Secretary of the Seattle Branch, we have received another welcome donation of £35 7s. for the War Memorial Fund, subscribed by Members of the Branch, and we thank them heartily for their continued generous support of the project.

F. C. Y.

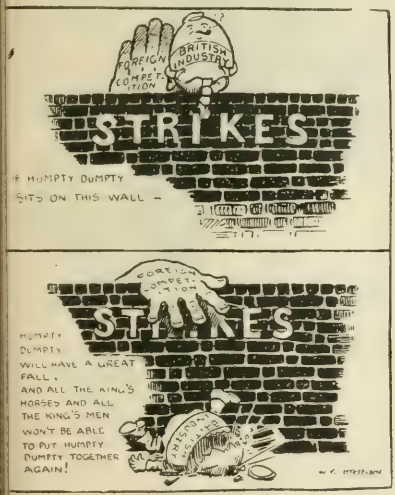
The Month's Cartoons

For Better—or for Worse.

Amazed Registrar: "Surely, young man, it's an oculist you want, not a registrar." "Poy" in the London *Evening News*.

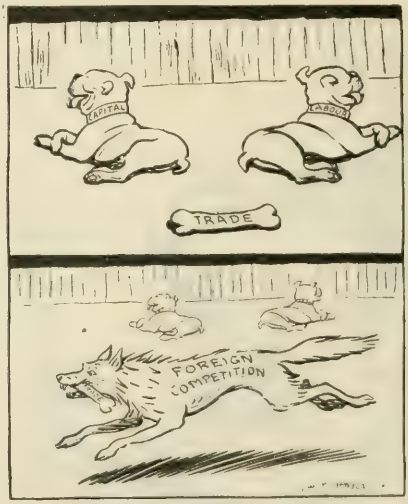
The Wife's Relations.

"Poy" in the London *Evening News*.


FOREIGN COMPETITION
BRITISH INDUSTRY
STRIKES
HUMPTY DUMPTY SITS ON THIS WALL —
FOREIGN COMPETITION
STRIKES
HUMPTY DUMPTY WILL HAVE A GREAT FALL, AND ALL THE KING'S HORSES AND ALL THE KING'S MEN WON'T BE ABLE TO PUT HUMPTY DUMPTY TOGETHER AGAIN!
POVERTY
UNEMPLOYMENT

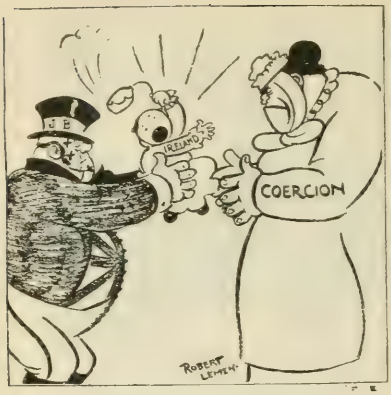
The Policy of "Strike" Continues.

is clear to Mr. Haselden of the London *aily Mirror* that we shall lose our foreign ade with disastrous results to the mass of the workers at home.



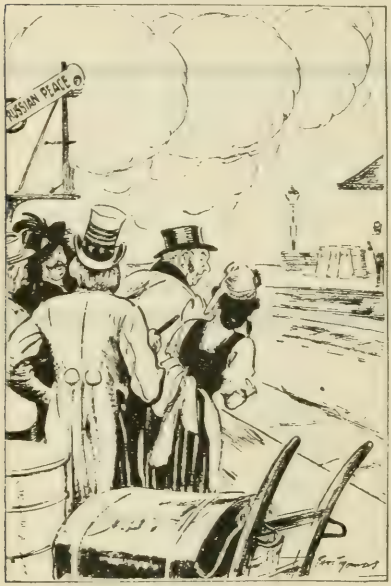
What Happens to the Bone of British Trade.

According to Mr. Haselden in the London *Daily Mirror* the foreign wolf runs off with the profits.

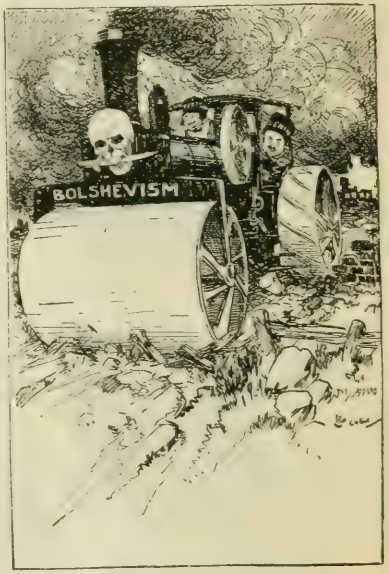


"She's never yet made good as a nurse-girl!" Robert Lemen in St. Louis *Post Dispatch.*

Anxious Moments.
Strube in London *Daily Express.*



Overdue Russian Peace Train.
The Waiting Nations: "Signalled at last! Can it be really coming?"
From *London Opinion.*



The Steam Roller.
Leo Chene in the *Passing Show*, London.

THE FOUNDLING.
From *The Bystander*, London.

OVERSHADOWING.
R. Day in the Los Angeles *Times*.

'Arry (from 'Ackney): "I say, ole Turn ptops, wot's that thing buzzin' rahnd there?"

The Farmer: "Whoi, that be our 'lectric fan fur keepin' the cows cool!"

Frank Newbold in the London *Sketch*.

FRIENDS AND ALLIES—A DANISH VIEW.
The old friendship between France and England is saved again! From *Exlex*, Copenhagen.

WASHING DAY ON THE CONGO.

Native lady employs trained boa-constrictors to wring the clothes
Mr. Heath Robinson in the *Bystander*, London.

OVERSEAS

The Overseas War Memorial

Overseas War Memorial.

IT is very gratifying to be able to report the growing interest in the Overseas War Memorial Fund, and the determination on the part of a number of our Members to help us to reach the total of £85,000 required to purchase our new building in Northumberland Avenue, so that it may be debt free at the earliest possible moment. Since the end of July we have received over £2,000 in donations of varying size. Our total is at the moment £25,853, which leaves us with £59,147 to collect. If every reader of "Overseas" would send us a donation, we should soon reach the desired goal. So far less than five thousand of our Members have contributed.

One of the most splendid donations we have recently received is the magnificent sum of £400 from the Saigon (Cochin China) Branch of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League. When it is recollected that the Britons in Saigon number but a handful, it will be realised what a wonderful object lesson of generosity the local Members of our organisation have afforded. May their example be widely followed!

GIFT FROM JAVA.—"I have decided to become a Life Member of your organisation, also to send you a donation towards the Overseas War Memorial, and now have pleasure in enclosing draft on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for the sum of £10 10s., representing £7 7s. and £3 3s. respectively."—O. B. Bergholtz, Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., Samarang, Java, D.E. Indies.

A SPLENDID IDEA.—"I think your War Memorial idea is a splendid one and trust that before long you will have enough funds to start the building."—Alec F. Boswell, c/o Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Post Box 150, Calcutta, India.

FROM O.F.S.—"I have much pleasure in enclosing £3 3s. towards the Overseas War Memorial Fund."—H. A. Davis, Box 52, Vrede, O.F.S., S. Africa.

OUR TRIBUTE.—"We desire to pay our tribute to the men from overseas who have given their lives in the cause of freedom in the Empire's service, and we are, therefore, enclosing donation of £5 10s. to the Overseas War Memorial Fund."—Mrs. A. McLean, G.P.O., Timaru, New Zealand.

A SPLENDID IDEA.—"I beg to enclose a subscription towards the War Memorial Fund and wish it every success. I think it a splendid idea."—Miss R. Vyfhuis, Rock Cottage, Thursley, Godalming, Surrey.

FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—"I have only just received my copy of 'Overseas' for March, so have only now learnt of the War Memorial Fund. I hasten to send my small contribution and hope it is not too late."—Lieut. L. S. Gruchy, W.A.F.F., Poste Restante, Lagos, Southern Nigeria, W. Africa.

OVERSEAS

Overseas War Memorial.

"A LONG WAY TO GO."—"We are pleased to see the progress the Fund is making, and although it has still a long way to go, yet we feel sure that it will not be so very long before the required sum is obtained."—Miss Muriel C. B. Sanderson, Unionville, Whitepark, Barbados, B.W.I.

IN MEMORIAM.—"I have pleasure in enclosing £10 towards the Overseas War Memorial, as my tribute to our splendid men who have made the supreme sacrifice. I desire my gift to be recorded as in memory of Colin Sadler Hawes."—P. J. Hawes, Yutuyaco, F.C.P., Argentina, S. America.

DIED IN PRISON CAMP.—"In memory of my brother, Corp. F. J. Cooke, who died in a German prison camp, I enclose £1 10s. for the Overseas War Memorial." Miss E. M. Cooke, 254, Culver Road, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

We want the help of every reader so that we can provide in the heart of the Empire our new building to the memory of the men from the Old Country and overseas who made the great sacrifice, a building which will be devoted to the interests of British subjects from across the seas for all time.

A balance-sheet of the Overseas War Memorial prepared by our auditors, Messrs. E. Layton Bennett & Co., 81, Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C., will be sent in due course to every subscriber.

LIST NO. 32.

	£	s.	d.
G. A. Pentreath, Alexandra Building, Hong Kong	25	0	0
Robert A. Laidlaw, Auckland, New Zealand	25	0	0
J. C. Sloan, Wellington Road, Hatch End, Middlesex	25	0	0
Tenth Birthday Gift from the Mafeking Branch. Sent in by W. H. Ross, Mafeking, C. Prov., S. Africa	22	4	11
Donation from the Kroonstad Branch Funds, £15 2s. 6d. Mrs. Sage, £2, Mrs. Cowie, £5, per K. Poole, Kroonstad, Orange Free State	22	2	6
Mrs. L. Douglas Hamilton, Broadlands, Broadstairs, Kent	20	0	0
W. S. Pepper, Monte Video, Uruguay, S. America	20	0	0
Wm. Pullar, Hawaii, T. H. (3rd donation)	12	19	8
F. Gibson, Motusa, Rotuma, Fiji (3rd donation) ("*In memory of A. Wilson, of Levuka, Fiji, K.R.R.*")	12	12	0
W. M. Doyle, Amlagora P.O., Midnapore, India	10	10	0
W. B. Collins, Goedgedacht, Postmasburg, C.P., South Africa	10	2	6
C. R. Inniss, 6a, Bolivar, 57, Mexico, D.F.	10	0	0
J. F. Shelders, c/o G. Bailey, Caixa 675, Rio de Janeiro, S. America	10	0	0
E. Jamieson, New Government Building, Hong Kong, China	10	0	0
C. Lockwood, Calle Revadavia 654, Buenos Aires, S. America	10	0	0
C. H. Pownall, Banjoewangi, Java	10	0	0
Fredk. Heaton, Malaga, Spain	10	0	0
Mr. Walton, £5 10s.; J. K. Walker, 10s., *per* J. K. Walker, P.O. Box 7168, Johannesburg, S. Africa	6	0	0
W. R. Fitzpatrick, Box 5, Butterworth, C.P., S. Africa ("*In memory of the South Africans who fell in Delville Wood*")	5	5	0
W. F. Beach, Bartolome Mitre 478, Buenos Aires, S. America	5	5	0
Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Garratt, c/o T. Cook & Son, Bombay, India	5	5	0
Wm. F. Gann, Camerons Glen, Dist., Bedford. C.P., S. Africa	5	5	0
C. L. Walkden, Box 400, Bulawayo, S. Africa	5	5	0
T. J. Davies, The Verlands, Pencoed, nr. Bridgend	5	5	0
T. W. Bowker, c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong Kong, China	5	5	0
T. H. Shields, Postal Commissioners' Office, Post Office, Hong Kong, China	5	0	0
J. Dalziel, c/o Taikoo Sugar Refinery, Hong Kong	5	0	0

OVERSEAS

Overseas War Memorial.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. McCullen, 10s., J. B. Rayner, £5, *per* J. B. Rayner, Port Lagos, Nigeria	5	10	0
D. C. Dawson, Union Club, St. John, N.B., Canada	5	0	0
E. Parkes, Klipfontein, Cape Colony (" *In memory of Lieut. A. W. Edwards, R.F.C., who was killed in action on October 10th, 1917* ")	5	0	0
A. B. Powers, English Club, Montevideo, Uruguay, South America	5	0	0
Miss Anna Irving, 263, Foster Street, Melrose, U.S.A.	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. R. Lynes, Memphis, Tenn.	5	0	0
P. J. Gillbard, c/o Mrs. Ellis, 4, Mount Adon Park, Dulwich, S.E. 22	5	0	0
Mrs. J. J. Dover, Kinistino, Sask., Canada	5	0	0
J. M. Muir, Edinburgh, Scotland (" *In memory of 2nd Lieut. Alan S. Muir, Royal Scots* ")	5	0	0
W. Coleman, Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, Baghdad, Mesopotamia	5	0	0
W. J. Douglass, Georgetown, British Guiana	5	0	0
C. S. Kirk, East Griqualand, Cape Prov., S. Africa	5	0	0
F. Jacques, 85, Rochdale Road, Blackley, Manchester	5	0	0
J. H. Walton, P.O., Quthing, Basutoland, South Africa	5	0	0
F. Bell, *per* H. Bell, 6, Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3	5	0	0
W. H. Mackay, Harbour Master, Larnacos, Cyprus	5	0	0
	395	10	0
Total of sums received under £5	182	19	0
Acknowledged in October	24,415	14	9
Total to date	£25,093	9	9

LIST NO. 33.

	£	s.	d.
Per D. D. Gair, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Indo-China Branch, Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, Saigon	400	0	0
John Hind, Hawi, Hawaii	25	0	0
Per J. Blackett, Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico	21	13	3
A. Greenwood, Casilla 1265, Valparaiso, Chile	20	0	0
Donation from the Ruatan Branch, *per* W. S. McNab, French Harbour, Ruatan	13	9	11
Messrs. Wm. Martins, Haymarket, S.W.	10	5	0
T. Astwood Smith, Cluster Cottage, Warwick E., Bermuda	10	0	0
C. P. Holmes, The Wilderness, Allandale, W. Australia	10	0	0
Dr. Lane Sansom, C.M.G., Lonsdale Hotel, Montague Street, W.C. 2 (from F.M.S.)	10	0	0
R. S. Black, Hannans Club, Kalgoorlie, W.A.	10	0	0
Lionel S. Harland, Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd., Malacca, Straits Settlements	10	0	0
R. Wm. Naill, Las Limpias, C. Pillegrini, Argentine Republic	10	0	0
Murray Stewart, 10, Lorne Road, Birkenhead	10	0	0
Stanley Youle, Kingston, Jamaica	6	0	0
John Chambers, Mokopika, Havelock North, Hawkes Bay, N.Z.	5	5	0
W. J. Kirkcaldie, Cayo Mambi, Oriente, Cuba	5	5	0
S. W. Cocks, 25, Boundary Road, Rangoon, Burma	5	5	0
S. Moreau, Fairlie Place, Withdeane, Brighton	5	5	0
J. H. M. Moorhead, Swatow, China	5	5	0
John Gilmore, Beach Road, Fitzroy, New Plymouth, N.Z.	5	2	6
Jas. Baxter, S.S. *Yunnan*, Swatow, China	5	0	0
Miss F. E. Drew, 71, Gloster Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2. (" *In affectionate memory of Edward Lambert Drew, of Leura, Blue Mountains, Australia, many years architect of the Government Public Works, New South Wales, who died there on July 29th, 1920* ")	5	0	0
Miss Maud L. C. Wright, Cedara, Parksville, Vancouver I., B.C., Canada	5	0	0
Lieut. F. Harvey, 5th King's African Rifles, Juhalana, E.A.P. (" *In memory of the men of my old unit, the 8th (Irish) Bn. King's Liverpool Regt.* ")	5	0	0
Chas. W. Law, Moulmein, Burma	5	0	0
Jas. R. Birtwistle, 33, Ashford Street, Nelson, Lancs.	5	0	0
W. A. Stace, Fort de Kock, West Sumatra, D.E.I.	5	0	0
Miss M. M. Murphy, Isolation Hospital, 1, Raige Road, Shanghai, China	5	0	0
" Maya," Maya Farm, Quirigua, Guatemala	5	0	0
	642	15	9
Total of sums received under £5	115	2	7
Acknowledged	25,095	9	9
Total to date	£25,853	8	0

All Members are invited to make free use of this section.

Overseas Trade Bureau.

SINCE the Overseas Trade Bureau was started, four years ago, it has made great headway, and there is hardly a part of the world from which we do not receive enquiries from Members who have something to sell or desire to buy.

This service is one which we conduct free of charge and with no ulterior aim beyond helping to introduce the would-be purchaser to the would-be seller. We believe that there are still many readers of "Overseas" who do not appreciate the service we are able to render. We hope that all our Members requiring trade information on any subject will make a point of writing to us.

In the following pages are reproduced a few extracts from the large correspondence we have recently received. All enquiries should be addressed: Overseas Trade Bureau, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

A WAR MEMORIAL.—"I am trying to make arrangements for the erection of a Memorial in Bilbao to the local British subjects who fell in the War. There have been three ideas put forward :—

"1. A Cenotaph to be placed in a prominent place in the British Cemetery.

"2. A Tablet in the British church or chapel of the British Cemetery.

"3. A Stained Glass Window in the British church or chapel of the British Cemetery.

I should be obliged for information *re* prices and for any advice you can give me on the subject. Perhaps you would be kind enough to have catalogues sent me with illustrations of similar Memorials, details and prices f.o.b. in British port. The Memorial should be as simple as possible and bear the names of the men who fell—six or eight."—Enquiry 1124, Spain.

TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST.—"We are desirous of establishing a Far Eastern Department with a view to exploiting the trade possibilities of China and Japan, and shall be glad to know whether you can put us in touch with firms wishing to extend their export trade to these countries. Also overseas firms desirous of representation in this country."—Enquiry 1106, London, E.C. 2.

ASBESTOS PRODUCTS.—"An important firm which imports direct from manufacturers finds it difficult to obtain certain asbestos products. They are asking for samples and quotations of the following : Asbestos millboard 40 inch by 40 inch, asbestos yarn, asbestos plaited packing (round and square), price per kilogram preferably, compressed asbestos fibre, hair belting. Samples and prices per metre of different widths."—Enquiry 1107, Spain.

CIGARETTES, CIGARS AND TOBACCO of practically every make and brand are being supplied weekly and monthly to many of our big public men by a firm run by Disabled Ex-officers under an entirely new dis-

tribution scheme. They would be pleased to receive inquiries from Members who would consider giving them their patronage, not only from a patriotic motive, but because they feel sure members will be pleased with their service.—Enquiry 1123, London, S.W. 1.

MOTOR CAR TYRES.—"I should be glad to receive quotations C.I.F. Malaga for motor car tyres of the following dimensions :—765 by 105, 820 by 120, 838 by 135, and 895 by 135, and also inner tubes of the same dimensions. The manufacturers might quote for different kinds of tread, *i.e.*, plain, non-skid and steel studs, and, of course, I should require to know their respective weights in order to be able to calculate customs duty, etc."—Enquiry 1108, Spain.

TRADE WITH CHINA.—"As I intend returning to China about the end of the year I should be glad to secure agencies from some British manufacturers of chemicals, dyes, machinery, paints, soft goods, and anything likely to sell in that market. My experience in trade with the Far East extends beyond a half century, and I am now home after a period of fourteen years straight off in that part. I would be willing to act either as agent or principal in handling suitable lines."—Enquiry 1109, London, S.E.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS.—"Could you put me in touch with manufacturers of portable saw mills ? Through the undulation of the country it is difficult to get the logs to a mill, and at present the demand for lumber cannot be met by the primitive method of hand sawing."—Enquiry 1110, Jamaica.

GALVANISED STEEL FENCING WIRE.—"I am a buyer of a quantity of galvanised steel fencing wire (plain). I should be obliged if you could put me in touch with a seller or get quotations, say, for 20 or 30 tons of 10 and 12½ gauge for export to Australia."—Enquiry 1111, Belfast.

MACHINERY FOR TREATING COCOANUT.—"Could you put me in touch with manufacturers of machinery for treating the cocoanut ? Any of the following lines would be useful : Decorticators, pressers, splitting machine, filters, coir machine, dryers, disintegrators. I would also like to get in touch with users of copra."—Enquiry 1112, Auckland.

HONEY.—"I am desirous of getting in touch with an English firm which would purchase several tons of honey in bulk from the Argentine."—Enquiry 1113, Folkestone.

FOIL FOR WRAPPING TEA.—Enclosed I am sending you a sample of foil which is used out here for wrapping tea. As I have been unable to procure this paper in South Africa, and am unable to obtain the address of the manufacturers, I am taking advantage of your generosity by asking you to put me in touch with manufacturers or wholesale dealers in this line. At the same time would you put me in touch with a firm dealing in cartons for packing tea in 1 lb. packets ? I shall be extremely obliged if you will get them to submit samples, stating prices per ream for paper, also sizes, f.o.b. nearest port, and if they could give me estimated cost of shipping, etc. I would send cash with order."—Enquiry 1114, O.F.S., South Africa.

MILLINERY IN PARIS.—"My wife is a milliner, and we are the only British firm in the trade in Paris. My wife pays two visits to London each year to sell her models. Perhaps Members might be induced to send their wives to see her on these occasions."—Enquiry 1115, Paris.

FARMING TOOLS.—"I am anxious to know whether it would be possible to obtain in England a supply of ferrules, and caps for use on farming tool handles, such as forks and rakes. Also a supply of malleable

Overseas Trade Bureau.

iron tops for shovel and spading fork handles. I am also interested in the steel tines used in making hayforks and manure forks, with the idea of importing them if possible to the United States in the rough, to be finished and attached to the handles which I manufacture."—Enquiry 1116, Tenn., U.S.A.

TRADE WITH THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.—" There is no doubt that much business could be done in the Virgin Islands by British manufacturers, and I would be obliged if you would hand my name to several British manufacturers, who might care to form connections here. I am in an excellent position to handle any line to great advantage."—Enquiry 1117, V.I., U.S.A.

BEAD MANUFACTURERS.—" I am enclosing three samples of black bead work. I would be obliged if you would hand them to a manufacturer of this class of goods and ask them to let me know the price per yard of each of the samples."—Enquiry 1118, W. Africa.

WIRE FENCING.—" I am anxious to obtain catalogues and price lists of wire fencing suitable for enclosing a kitchen garden, and also of iron fences, with gates, suitable for enclosing the front of our home. If you can forward by inquiry to any firm which will send me catalogues I shall be much obliged."—Enquiry 1119, Barbados.

SILVER LEAVES, ETC., FOR CONFECTIONERY.—" I wish to get into touch with one or two British firms manufacturing silver leaves and *dragées* for confectionery with a view to finding out their position with regard to exporting their products. There is a great scarcity of these articles here, and a big demand is already noticeable."—Enquiry 1120, Canada.

IMITATION JEWELLERY.—" I should be obliged if you will put me in communication with three or four of the best Birmingham and London manufacturers of gilt and gold plated imitation diamond jewellery and pearl goods, asking them to send samples of leading lines."—Enquiry 1121, Canada.

INSURANCE.—" A blind soldier wishes to build up a connection as insurance agent for a first-class insurance company."—Enquiry 1122, London, N.

SECOND-HAND FILMS.—" I should be so grateful if you will put me in touch with dealers in second-hand films."—Enquiry 1096, D.W.I.

SHIP BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND COAL.—" We are anxious to become agents for any firms in the Old Country, especially those dealing with ship building construction and coal."—Enquiry 1097, Genoa, Italy.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.—" Some mercantile friends of mine in the West Indies write that they are anxious to increase their operations with England, and would like to obtain agencies for a number of articles, among which are : hardware, woollen goods, printing ink, hats, earthenware."—Enquiry 1098, Berks.

MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.—" I wish to get into touch with firms doing a mail order business. I wish to have catalogues. For the past years I have ordered quite a lot from American firms, but I am now desirous of trading with England "—Enquiry 1099, S. America.

AUSTRALIAN AGENCIES.—" We desire to obtain agencies for the following lines :—Shirts, pyjamas, men's underwear, neckwear, etc."—Enquiry 1100, N.S.W., Australia.

(Continued on page 105.)

OVERSEAS TRADE BUREAU

MEMBERS wishing to avail themselves of the free service of the Overseas Trade Bureau are asked to detach this form, fill in details of their requirements, and post it to the Overseas Trade Bureau, Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

I desire to get into touch with Home Firms interested in :

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OVERSEAS

(Continued from page 102.)

Overseas Trade Bureau.

AGENCIES FOR SOUTH AMERICA.—"I am anxious to get into touch with one or two firms with a view to representing them here. I would prefer to deal in textiles, etc."—Enquiry 1101, Chile, South America.

TRADE WITH THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—"Being desirous of a trading billet on the west coast of Africa, I should be glad if some one would kindly enlighten me as regards the following :—1. How to get in touch with firms interested. 2. Salary and commission one should expect on first taking up an appointment. 3. Leave and prospects. 4. What would be required in the way of field kit. 5. Cost of living."—Enquiry 1102, Ireland.

EGG PRODUCTS.—"Overseas friends have asked me whether I could find for them individuals or firms in this country who are consumers of egg products, dried and liquid, which they are desirous of exporting to this country. Perhaps you could let us have the names of such firms."—Enquiry 1103, London, E.C. 4.

PEARLING OFF NORTH-WEST AUSTRALIA.—"Having read in the July issue of 'Overseas' an article on 'Pearling off North-West Australia,' I wonder if you could supply me with the following particulars? 1. Cost of boat referred to in the article and the necessary equipment. 2. Wages paid to the diver and other helpers. 3. Profit of a season's operations with such a boat. 4. Would a venture in such a small way be a business or just a gamble?"—Enquiry 1104, Canada.

THE "Star and Garter" Hotel on Richmond Hill, in bygone days, was well-nigh as famous as the view of the wooded Thames Valley which it overlooked.

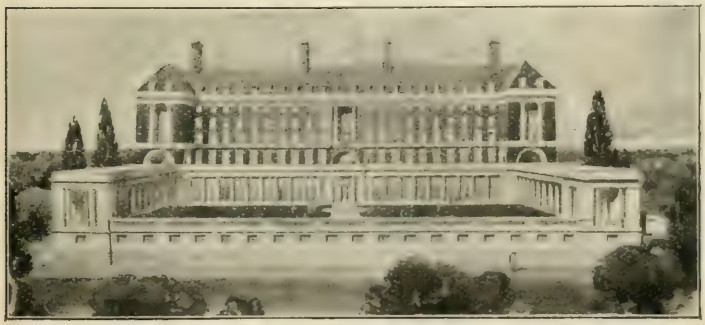
With the Queen as patron, the British Red Cross Society is building on this historic site a permanent Home, to be called "the Star and Garter," for sailors and soldiers disabled either in peace or war.

Although the scheme has received enthusiastic support both at home and abroad, funds are still needed, in view of the ever-growing cost of labour and materials, and an appeal is made to our kinsmen overseas to help to build a worthy memorial of the Great War.

For nearly five years the annexe of the hotel has been used as a hospital for men paralysed by wounds, with most beneficial results.

This picture shows the proposed garden front of the new Home.

Address all subscriptions to : The Secretary, "Star and Garter" Committee, 19, Berkeley Street, London, W. 1.



ROLLS ROYCE

The Opinion of a French Expert

"All comment would be superfluous, the firm of ROLLS-ROYCE being too well-known for it to be necessary to sing the praises of its products, and all our readers are in a position to appreciate the marvellous qualities of the cars of this Company.

"The aero engines built by this firm have but confirmed the world-wide reputation of ROLLS-ROYCE."

25/8/20. "*La Vie Automobile.*"

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Telegrams:
Rolhead, Reg., London.

Code:
A.B.C., 5th Edition.

All Members are invited to make free use of this section.

Members' Exchange.

CORRESPONDENCE, BACK NUMBERS WANTED, ETC.—H. J. Harris, Posts and Telegraphs, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.—"I shall be very glad to hear from any Members in South Africa who will give advice as to purchase of a piece of land, preferably in the Cain district, suitable for homestead and small fruit farm. I wish to settle in South Africa some years hence when I retire from Government service, and desire details of cost of land, and probable cost of having it planted up and looked after for the next few years."

W. S. Blacker, Box 9, Adelaide, C.P., South Africa.—"I should like to receive the following back numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 23, 52, 53 and 54."

Miss M. M., c/o The Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, would like to receive July, 1919, from any Member who has a duplicate."

A. Hopton-Jones, c/o National Bank of Nicaragua, Inc., Managua, Rep. of Nicaragua, Central America.—"I wish to receive 'Overseas' from No. 1 until August, 1920. I am willing to pay for my copies."

Joseph Shield, Cable Steamer *Ramos*, c/o Amazon Telegraph Co., Caixa 70, Para, Brazil, South America.—"I would like to correspond with Members in any part of the world, especially those interested in engineering. I could give tips on the possibilities of trade on the Amazon."

W. G. Norton, Esq., Hidcote Farm, Hidcote Rail, Natal, South Africa.—"I wish to correspond with one or two farmer's daughters, if possible in England—Members."

Miss E. B. Howard, 15, Pearson Road, Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead.—"Would you please mention in 'Overseas' that I would like to hear from Members in Canada and Australia, particularly those at the back of beyond, but all letters will be welcome."

Life Member, also Associate Editor *New West Magazine*, of Salt Lake City, Utah—not a Mormon, would be glad to get letters from any Members who would like information regarding this part of the world. Would exchange picture postcards and photographs of the West for same from any other country. Address "Captain" W. C. B., 501, Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.

T. G. Williams, Forum River (Nig.) Tin Co., Ltd., c/o Post Office, Jos, Northern Nigeria.—"Could any Member let me have numbers May to August, 1920, of 'Overseas.'"

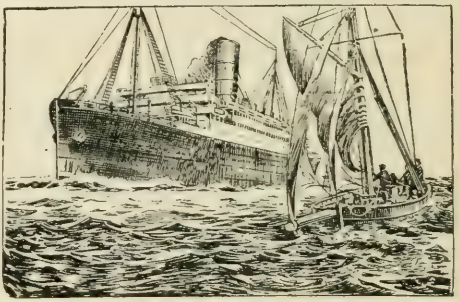
D. Goodchild, P.O. Box 538, Cape Town, South Africa.—"I wish to correspond and exchange postcards with fellow Members."

Miss M. G. M., c/o The Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2., "desires to correspond with Members of both sexes in all parts of the world."

(Continued on page 109.)

VICKERS LIMITED

Warships. Commercial Ships.
Aircraft. Floating Docks & Cranes.
Icebreakers, Dredgers and other Special Craft.
MAIL & PASSENGER STEAMERS.



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Constructed at Barrow-in-Furness.

Marine Engines of all descriptions, including Turbine and Heavy Oil Engines. Large Gas Engines. Guns and their Mountings. Armour Plates.

Vickers' Special Steels. Drop Forgings and Stampings.

Railway Material. Electrical Plant. Water Power Installations. Motor Cars. Magnetos. Sewing Machines. Engineers' Small Tools. Sporting and Target Rifles. Machines for the manufacture of Concrete Bricks, Tiles, Slabs, etc. Mining, Cement Making and Stone Crushing Machinery.

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Birmingham.
Dartford.
Crayford.
Weybridge.

OVERSEAS

(Continued from page 107.)

Members' Exchange.

Sr. Gilberto F. Sotham, Guanacache 3965, Coghlan—F.C.C.A., Buenos Aires, Republica Argentina, South America.—"Can any Member supply me with August and September, 1920, numbers of 'Overseas.'?"

Mrs. A. Brunn, 17, N'Jarimagade, Copenhagen, Denmark.—"Can any Member supply me with the following copies of 'Overseas,' May, June, July and September, 1920?"

Mr. and Miss Flood-Page, 14, Perry Hill, Catford, S.E. 6.—"Would like to correspond with any one in any part of the world."

The following copies of "Overseas" can be obtained for 1/- each from Miss Ward, c/o the Over-Seas Club :—No. 22, November, 1917; No. 31, August, 1918; No. 34, November, 1918; 1919, whole year except September and December; and all of this year except January and March.

EXCHANGE OF STAMPS, ETC.—For Sale.—A stamp collection of about 6,000 varieties and many duplicates. All mounted on separate sheets. Approximate value, £300. No reasonable offer refused. E. A. Clive, Dunedin, Yatiyantota, Ceylon.

A. C. Woodhouse, Manantoddy, Wyaan, S. India, will be glad to hear from Members who can send British Colonial stamps in exchange for Indian and Native States and foreign stamps.

Miss K. Elliott, Serbian Relief Fund, Headquarters, Nish, Serbia.—"I wish to get into touch with some one in Rhodesia or the Malay States, as I should like to exchange stamps."

Fred. J. Braga, c/o Rauzey and Ville, 15, Quai de Belgique, Saigon (Indo-China).—"Being an ardent stamp collector, I shall appreciate it very much if you will make it known that I shall be glad to exchange stamps with Members all over the world."

Douglas D. Black, c/o American Express Co., 65, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.—"I wish to exchange stamps with Members in all parts of the world? Will send Canadian, Newfoundland, U.S.A., for stamps of their countries."

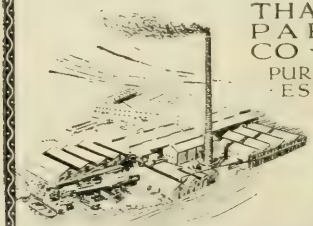
Duncan McKechnie, Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, Kambove Mine, Belgian Congo.—"Would be glad to exchange with fellow Members in British Colonies (excepting South Africa), Straits Settlements and West Indian Islands, postcards of Belgian Congo, say six to 12, or Congo Stamps, for the stamps of the aforementioned places."

Cedric W. Lemont, South Orchards, Via Theodore, Alabama, U.S.A., wishes to exchange fine conditioned British colonies only. Has a good lot of Canada and B.W.I. Wishes used Gibraltar, St. Helena and Sierra Leone especially. Send him a trial lot.

(Continued on page 111.)

PAPERBOARD.

IF you require board for paper box making, tube rolling or container manufacture, we may be able to help you. Our Mills are devoted solely to paperboard making, and we make in a wide range of substances and sizes, in sheets or reels.



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THAMES MILLS

(*Continued from page 109.*)

Members' Exchange.

C. A. Hives, The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, 703, Alverstone Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.—"I am an enthusiastic stamp collector and specialise in British Colonials and U.S.A. only. I would particularly like advanced collector correspondents."

D. Colquhoun Smith, Malun Rice Mill, A Road, Mandalay, U. Burma.—"I should be pleased if any Members of the Club in Canada would send me three or four leaves of their National Emblem—the Maple Leaf."

J. H. Harrison, Hastwell, Mangamahoe, Wairarapa, New Zealand.—"I would like to exchange native seeds with Members in any part of the world."

Empire Day Essay Competition, 1921

WE announce this month the subjects for next year's Essay Competition in connection with the Lord Meath Challenge Cups and League of the Empire prizes, so that those overseas may have the opportunity of thinking over the subjects some little time before Empire Day in preparation for writing the essays.

The subjects for the Senior Competition are—

ALTERNATIVE SUBJECTS.

(a) For what great ideals does the British Empire stand. Illustrate some of these by historical or literary examples.

(b) Show the interdependence of the Empire from the point of view of trade, food production and defence. How does your country co-operate ?

The subjects for the Junior Competition are—

ALTERNATIVE SUBJECTS.

(a) What constitutes "Patriotism" ? Illustrate by means of historical examples.

(b) Show how the Overseas Empire grew. Give the name of some leading explorer, with dates of his voyages and illustrate his routes by means of sketch maps.

Particulars of the conditions of the competition will be given in next month's "Overseas," as well as the names of those who won this year's Challenge Cups and prizes. Further particulars regarding the competition may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, League of the Empire, 124, Belgrave Road, London, S.W. 1.

Pears'

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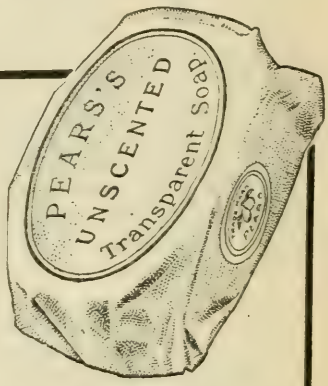
protects and beautifies the skin.



The desire for a beautiful complexion is not mere vanity, it is the expression of a natural craving for health. A beautiful skin is invariably a healthy skin, and you will ensure a healthy skin by the constant use of Pears' Transparent Soap. Invented 130 years ago, its reputation as the best is still unchallenged. Use it constantly and, however poor, your complexion will discover a new vitality; however good, its beauty will increase.

Matchless for the Complexion.

Have you used one of Pears' *Golden Series?*

OVERSEAS

Overseas Employment Bureau

[The Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League merely acts as a medium of introduction, and cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of any of the announcements published.—Editor.]

Overseas Employment Bureau.

OUNG LADY DESIRES POSITION IN CANADA. Twenty-five; strong. Good plain cook. Fond of outdoor life Anxious to work. Good pianist, and sings well.—*E. B. 950.*

COMMERCIAL POSITION IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Member, 35 years of age, knowledge of Spanish, desires position in commercial house in Brazil or Argentine. Has had experience in Canadian Civil Service (Surveys Department), and has served five years with Canadian Forces. Married man.—*E. B. 951.*

BURMA.—Young Englishman wishes to obtain employment in the Forest Department of British Columbia, Soudan or Trinidad. Has passed out with distinction from a forest college, and has had many years of meritorious service in the Burma forest service. Will any one in the position to give information about employment in the above colonies kindly do so to *E. B. 952*?

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, 21, energetic and very fit, who is shortly concluding a two years' course of practical mixed farming in Surrey, wishes to secure a berth on an estancia in the Argentine Republic.—*E. B. 953.*

EX-OFFICER, many years' experience of trading with natives, would be glad of a position anywhere. Might invest a little. Is used to active work.—*E. B. 954.*

GENTLEMAN, SCOTCH, 32, lived in various countries and speaks several languages, desires a position of a responsible nature abroad where intelligence, energy and real interest in the work are required and would be appreciated.—*E. B. 955.*

LADY, age 35, experienced as housekeeper to brother, large dairy farmer, also care of children, poultry, livestock, etc., hard worker, wants a post as housekeeper or useful help to family in Western Australia. Would like to go out soon. Requires passage or part passage paid.—*E. B. 956.*

A LADY MEMBER is desirous of obtaining a position in Rhodesia. Expert shorthand-typist and book-keeper. Knowledge of French.—*E. B. 957.*

PLATE MOULDER, leaving for New Zealand on November 11th, desires position. Married, age 29. Eight years' service with the colours. Strong, and willing to do anything. Apply—Mr. J. Foddy, c/o Mr. A. Foddy, Box 139, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, 19, good health and education, business experience, would be glad to hear of open-air work abroad. Would combine with secretarial work.—*E. B. 959.*

WANTED, a genteel family who would take an old public school man, 30 to 40, to learn farming (fruit), for six to nine months, wishing then to take up section of land near there or part of estate where he learns.—Apply, Miss Kiddill, c/o Mr. C. Haigh, Moorcroft, Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

Imperial Co-operation in Education

By Professor E. A. Gardner, Litt.D., Chairman General Committee Imperial Union of Teachers

Imperial Co-operation in Education.

AFTER many years of negotiation and experiment, interchange of teachers between the Dominions and the Mother Country has at length become operative under conditions, as far as they as yet go, satisfactory to all concerned.

There are at the present time in England over forty teachers from overseas, primary and secondary, who are either spending a year's leave teaching in British schools, and thus acquiring experience of educational conditions other than their own, or undertaking courses of study in universities and other educational institutions.

The honour of writing the first paragraph of what may well be called an Imperial Charter for Teachers belongs by right to the London County Council, in as much as it was by the education authority of that body that the status and salary of the overseas teacher serving in the Home Country was permanently assured.

By an edict of the Council, passed on June 9th, 1920, all difficulties standing in the way of the interchange of teachers were removed through the simple authorisation that "service in any State school of the Dominions counts as London service" in regard to the status and salary of oversea teachers taking up a year's appointment in London. Later on the Council enlarged the scope of this edict, and granted the status and salary of the London service to all oversea teachers, whether temporarily employed or whether accepted by the Council for permanent appointments.

Oversea teachers coming to London may, therefore, in computing their salary, count all the years of service they have given as certified teachers in any State school of the Dominions and receive the London scale of pay for such service, which, in the case of men teachers, is as follows :—

> £200 plus £12 10s. for each year's certified service as a fully qualified teacher up to a maximum of £425. Certified service with H.M. Forces will be reckoned as teaching service if the applicant was previously employed as a fully qualified teacher.

and in the case of women :—

> £187 10s. plus £12 10s. for each year's service as a fully qualified teacher up to a maximum of £340.

Thus a proper status and a sufficiency of income has, most happily, been assured to teachers from other parts of the Empire coming to gain experience of educational conditions in the Homeland.

Notes about our Advertisers

MARVELLOUS MECHANICAL HAND.—A "hand that grips" and makes good the loss of the natural limb is produced by Messrs. Pringle and Kirk (the P. K. Arm, Ltd., 8, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1). This marvellous mechanical hand and arm is illustrated in the "P. & K." advertisement on p. 23 of this issue of "Overseas." Ex-service men and others who wish to know more of this invention will receive full particulars from the firm on writing and mentioning "Overseas."

SWORD STEEL RAZOR.—A man's humour for the day is often controlled by the behaviour of his razor during the morning shave. The Wilkinson Sword Co., 53, Pall Mall, London, S.W., realising this fact, are meeting the needs of razor connoisseurs with their new Model Safety Shaver, furnished with seven lasting solid sword steel blades. These blades are not thrown away, they are made to last for all time. The firm are specially equipped to meet demands of overseas customers, and will be pleased to answer enquiries from Members.

THE "COLONIAL" WATCH.—As a New Year or Birthday Present for residents overseas, the John Elkan "Colonial" Watch is eminently suitable. With lever movement and compensated balance this watch successfully withstands the most difficult climates. Write to Messrs. John Elkan, 35, Liverpool Street, London, E.C., for new illustrated catalogue of (1) Jewellery and Gold Goods; (2) Silver and Electro Plate; (3) Watches, Clocks, and Optical Goods.

LEARNING JOURNALISM.—Those who are thinking of taking up journalism as a profession will be interested in the announcement of the London School of Journalism, 110, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1, which appears on the last page of this issue of "Overseas." The names of the patrons of this School are known the world over. Members wishing to hear more of the study of journalism by post will receive full particulars on application to the Secretary and mentioning "Overseas."

POSTAGE STAMPS WANTED.—Members wishing to sell stamps (foreign, colonial or British) in books, loose, or forming collections, are asked to write mentioning "Overseas," to Messrs. F. B. Smith, Ltd., 432, Strand, London, W.C. 2. Messrs. Smith specially seek War Stamps, and make offers to sellers.

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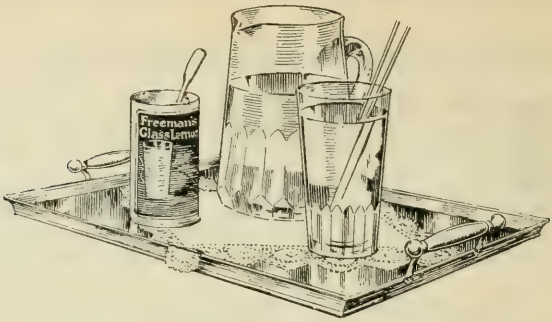

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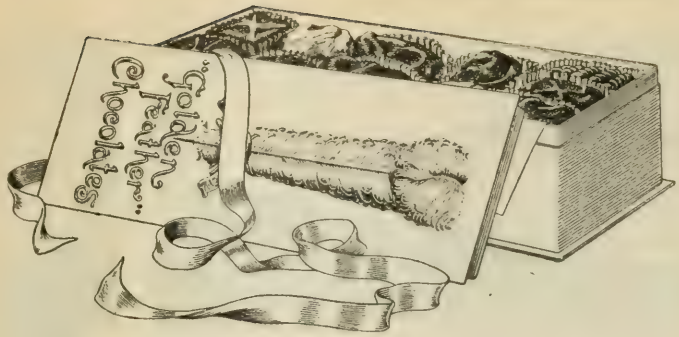

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Dainty chocolates of impeccable quality and flavour, packed in a dainty box and daintily beribboned.

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For further particulars of Government Property for Sale, see "Surplus," price 3d., at all bookstalls, or by quarterly subscriptions of 2/-, post free, payable in advance to the Director of Publicity, Ministry of Munitions, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W. 1.

Lest We Forget.

Lest We Forget

HE Christmas bells will soon be sending forth their glad message of Peace and Goodwill to all Mankind. Once again will the joyous festival be celebrated in time-honoured fashion, and hearts and hands be opened as at no other time of the year. And whilst much thought and no little time are expended on the choice of suitable Christmas gifts, our one anxious care is that nobody may be forgotten. With this in mind, our thoughts turn involuntarily to those whose lot in life is less fortunate than our own, and in so doing we would ask our readers to spare a thought this Christmas-tide for those who sit in darkness.

You who read this—you to whom the countless treasures of art and literature are available, before whose wondering eyes the pageant of Nature is continually being unrolled—will appreciate the work of an establishment which is endeavouring each year to bring more and ever more joys within the reach of the sightless. We are speaking here of the National Institute for the Blind, which, amongst its many activities, is responsible for practically the entire output of Braille embossed literature for the whole British Empire, and is the sole producer of literature in Moon type (the type favoured by old blind people) in the entire English-speaking world. The Institute has also a widely-developed department for the printing and dissemination of Braille music, without which blind musicians would be helpless. It further maintains an up-to-date and well equipped massage school for blind men and women. The care of the soldiers and sailors blinded in the war is included in its work, whilst another After-care Department deals with the blind civilian population, and a Home Teaching Department provides visitors for poor blind persons who are taught in their own homes to read and write embossed type. The Institute maintains the only home in the Empire for blind babies—" Sunshine House " at Chorley Wood —and proposes to equip and maintain several more " Sunshine Houses." It undertakes the financial responsibility and conduct of Worcester College for blind boys, and the newly established college at Chorley Wood for blind girls. Those who are condemned to a life of both silence and darkness, the deaf-blind, are under its care.

We hope this brief account may have proved of interest, and that in all gratitude for the gift of your own sight you will send a small contribution to

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND,
224-6-8, Great Portland Street, W. 1.
(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.)

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F. B. SMITH, LTD., 432, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Advertiser's Announcement.

The Empire's Debt of Honour to Ex-Officers of H.M. Imperial Forces

The Officers' Association

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Presidents:

Admiral of the Fleet, EARL BEATTY, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.
Field-Marshal EARL HAIG, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.
Air-Marshal Sir H. M. TRENCHARD, K.C.B., D.S.O.

The object of the above Association is to create a large National Fund to fulfil the Nation's obligations in the following respects:

(1) To aid the wives and assist in maintaining and educating the children of Officers who were killed in the War.

(2) To assist Officers who are totally or partially disabled, and their families, and all those who are otherwise prevented from earning their living.

(3) To assist other Officers in distress, and to help them to find employment.

We still have a Debt of Honour to redeem. 46,000 Officers laid down their lives for their Country and 97,000 Officers were wounded.

The Self-Governing Dominions and Colonies have a common obligation with the Mother Country to assist these men and their dependents wherever they may be domiciled within the Empire. Only by uniting in a full recognition of our obligations to those who have fought and suffered that we may prosper can we hope to relieve the existing distress which is a stain on the fair name of the British Empire, and while the activities of the Officers' Association at home are bearing fruit, much has yet to be accomplished.

Contributions, however small, to the "British Standard Exporter Over-Seas Fund," on behalf of the Officers' Association, will be gratefully received, and all communications on the subject should be addressed to—

Mr. E. Noel Barker, *Hon. Treasurer,*
"British Standard Exporter Over-Seas Fund,"
Bloomsbury Hall,
26, Hart Street,
London, W.C.1.

Please mention "OVERSEAS" when writing to Advertisers.

Imperial War Relief Fund

FISHMONGERS' HALL,
LONDON BRIDGE, E.C. 4

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

EUROPE'S EXTREMITY.

THERE exists, at the moment, on this planet, misery greater in extent and intensity than the modern world has ever witnessed.

A round dozen nations, the majority of them allies of our own, have reached the bare limits of human endurance.

Millions of fellow-creatures are lying, right now, in the extremes of disease, distress and despair.

A plague of Typhus, deadliest of known fevers, is killing men off like flies. If not fought in Poland, we may soon have to fight it at home.

There can be no settled peace or general economic recovery until this rot throughout the war-stricken areas has been stayed.

THE EMPIRE'S OPPORTUNITY.

IT is useless to talk about a new and better state of affairs unless someone is prepared to exhibit a new and kindlier spirit.

Who, if not the Imperial Commonwealth, can lead this broken world towards the happier order ?

We did great things together during the war : let us combine now in the nobler cause of humanity.

It is our chance to proclaim that the Empire is genuinely united and sound at heart ; too loyal to desert its pals, too sportsmanlike to trample on a beaten foe.

Will you, please, lend a hand ?

"ENGLAND EXPECTS."

LOOK OUT FOR THE ARTICLE IN NEXT MONTH'S ISSUE.

THE LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND.

A.D. 1857. A.D. 1857.

CARES FOR the Sick Blind.
CARES FOR Blinded Soldiers.
TEACHES
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Blind Men and Women.

Carried on by **HONORARY** Organisers.
Has Established **3 NEW HOSTELS** in 18 months.
Makes the Blind **INDEPENDENT.**
Has **NO RESERVE** Funds.
On Sound Business Principles.

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OUR SPECIALITY is the packing of Records for safety in transit.

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Finest English Pure Wool Cloths. Our "Lion" Huddersfield Solid Worsteds are world-famed. Each suit is individually cut and made—no "ready made"—no "semi ready" methods—A1 quality linings and fittings. Direct from loom to wearer. No middlemen's profits. 3 to 6 per cent. better value than obtainable Overseas. Lounge Suits in English Tweeds, London Styles, mailed out to you for - from **£5 5s.**

Free Patterns *of English and Scotch Tweeds, Huddersfield Solid Worsteds, Indigo and Black Serges, Vicunas, Bedford Cords, etc., etc. Also styles by eminent London fashion artists. Copyright auto-measure chart and tape. Posted free to any address. Write now for Patterns.*

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Suits on 7 days' approval. Cash refund if suit is returned.

We also supply Cloth by the yard.

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And Helpers in the Relief of Distress among Syrians and other Sufferers in the Near East.

47, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W. 1, England.

EARNESTLY SEEKS SUPPORT FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF ARMENIA.

Our representative at Beyrout writes:

"THEIR CONDITION IS DEPLORABLE NOW, but what it will be when the winter rains begin I do not know.

"I gave the cheque for £100 to the Armenian Committee in Aleppo to be spent in caring for the 170 children taken from the refugee Camp to the Orphanage. They are homeless, none of them have fathers and many with sick mothers; so many of the women had no milk for their babies, and it was to them I gave some tinned milk."

DO PLEASE HELP TO-DAY!

Cheques and Postal Orders payable to Friends of Armenia, crossed London County Westminster and Parrs Bank, and addressed to Hon. Treasurer, J. WRIGHT BROOKS, Esq. Treasury notes registered. Please mention "Overseas."

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Please impersonate Father Christmas and send something to brighten the lives of Our Little Patients this Christmas-tide.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!

A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR APPEAL.

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100,000 CROWNS

To prevent Curtailment of any branch of the Society's Work.

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EMIGRATION COLONISATION OFFICE.
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Advice about the Dominion.
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Advertiser's Announcement.

The Royal Air Force Memorial Fund.

President: H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, DUKE OF YORK, K.G.
Chairman of Executive Committee: Lord HUGH CECIL, P.C., M.P.
Hon. Treasurer: Sir CHAS. C. McLEOD.
Secretary: Lt.-Col. W. E. S. BURCH, C.B.E., R.A.F.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE MEMORIAL FUND has been established to commemorate the work of the Flying Services during the Great War by an organisation which will be of lasting benefit to the Officers and Men of the Royal Air Force and their dependents, whether from the Dominions or the United Kingdom. It is proposed to establish schools or other institutions for the children of Airmen, to provide scholarships for the children of Officers, and either directly or in co-operation with other organisations, to give help to Officers, Airmen and their dependents who are disabled, sick, or otherwise infirm.

In addition, a permanent Memorial to the Officers and Men of the Flying Services who fell in the Great War, is to be erected in London.

For all the above purposes, money is urgently needed, and an appeal is made to all Officers, past and present, of the Flying Services, their relatives and friends, and to the General Public, for whom the Officers and Men of the Flying Services did such splendid and gallant service in all theatres of war from 1914 to Armistice Day, 1918.

The Fund requires a capital sum of £400,000, of which, at the present, only a little over one-fourth has been raised.

It is necessary, therefore, to appeal to the abundant generosity of all those who honour the memory of the brave men who now first made war in the unbounded arena of the air, and who rendered that gallant fighting so fruitful to the cause of Victory.

HOW TO SEND HELP.

Cheques, etc., should be made payable to

HONORARY TREASURER,
R.A.F. MEMORIAL FUND,

and sent to

7, IDDESLEIGH HOUSE,
CAXTON ST.,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S.W. 1

and will be gratefully acknowledged direct and in the newspapers.

DEC., 1920.

Please mention "OVERSEAS" when writing to Advertisers.

SOCIETY for the ASSISTANCE of

LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.

(Under Royal Patronage)

♣ ♣ ♣

A HOME WANTED

In 1921 this Society will have reached its 35th birthday.

I am most anxious to have a Home for poor worked-out lonely Ladies, where they can live and be ill and die carefully tended.

Such Homes are much needed.

Will any one help me to get one?

It would be very appropriate to start it next year in thankfulness for the blessing this Society has been to so many ladies for so many years.

Kind friends, please think this project over most carefully and see what you can do.

♣ ♣ ♣

EDITH SMALLWOOD,
Hon. Sec.,
Lancaster House, MALVERN.

The Church of England Waifs & Strays Society

(Founded in 1881 by Prebendary Rudolf)

HAS GIVEN HOMES TO OVER 24,000 CHILDREN AND NOW HAS A FAMILY OF **4,350** LITTLE ONES TO

FEED, CLOTHE, SHELTER & TRAIN.

Will you Help?

Gifts gratefully received by Secretary,
Rev. W. Fowell Swann, M.A.,
Old Town Hall,
Kennington, London,
S.E. 11.

Cheques, &c., Crossed and Payable to "Waifs and Strays."

From Rock and Tempest.

320 Merchant Seamen, men who have run the gauntlet of the fiercest storms, now find themselves in poverty and need your assistance.

887 Widows of Seamen and 1100 Dependent Children

are also wanting help, which we are compelled to withhold because funds are low. Will you bring a ray of sunshine into their lives by sending a donation immediately?

THOS. SCOTT, *Secretary*,
British Merchant Seamen and their Dependents' Fund,
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IVORY, Mother of Pearl, Tortoiseshell, Vegetable Ivory, Gum Arabic, Japanese and Chinese Curios, and manufactured goods, Manufacturer of Ivory and Composition Billiard Balls, Ivory Pianoforte Keys, Knife-handles, and Scales, etc., etc. General Ivory Cutters and Turners.

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THE CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

(INCORPORATED).

FOUNDED 1891. INCORPORATED 1893.

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Brigade Chaplain and Secretary: The Rev. EDGAR ROGERS, M.A.

Headquarters: ALDWYCH HOUSE, CATHERINE STREET, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2.

MUCH has been said about the need for training the young. The Church Lads' Brigade stands out as having performed, for thirty years past, what the wisest among us are now saying *ought* to be done. C.L.B. Boys won 19 V.C.'s in the Great War. No public school can claim such a record. Patriotic citizenship—not militarism—is the basis of C.L.B. training.

Apparatus of training, uniforms, equipment, camps and organisation all cost money. To enable the C.L.B. to carry on its work of developing the Christian character in the boy just leaving school—and by that appeal to form in him those habits of obedience, self-respect, and self-sacrifice, which will fit him to play his future part manfully, with a sense of duty and service becoming a Citizen of the British Empire—regular support by friends the world over is necessary.

The much increased charges incurred in sending lads to the Summer Camps this year make an urgent appeal for continued support necessary. Literature regarding the C.L.B. movement will be gladly forwarded by return mail upon application to the Brigade-Chaplain at the above address, and donations to the cause will be gratefully acknowledged.

WITH THE MEN OF H.M. FORCES.

President: H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, G.B.E.

Y.M.C.A. National Women's Auxiliary Committee
until recently known as
Auxiliary Committee for Recreation Huts for British Troops Overseas.

The Committee cares for the men engaged in the work of exhumation and reburial of soldiers who died in action—supplying Recreation Huts for the men employed in what is necessarily a dispiriting task.

The Committee is still sending Women Workers to Cologne, and assisting in opening up new Y.M.C.A. Centres for the men of the Fleet at Copenhagen. - - - - -

The Committee directing the work consists of:
H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, G.B.E., President.
Hon. Mrs. Stuart-Wortley, C.B.E., Chairman.
Hon. Mrs. Walter Long, O.B.E., Vice-Chairman.
Mrs. G. F. Hatfield, O.B.E., Hon. Secretary.
Co-Hon. Treasurers: Mrs. Norrie, C.B.E., Mr. A. Barnard Cowtan, O.B.E.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Contributions to—
The Hon. Treasurer, National Women's Auxiliary,
10, Russell Square, LONDON, W.C. 1, England.

A WORLD-WIDE PHILANTHROPY

THE SALVATION ARMY

SOLVES SOCIAL PROBLEMS at the right end, by getting men first right with God. Its Shelters, Homes, Elevators, Prison Gate Brigades, Workshops, Farms, and other agencies are directed by spiritual impulses towards a spiritual end.

ADMITS WITHOUT CREED-TESTS to its Shelters and Institutions.

SENDS MISSIONARIES TO ALL PEOPLES. It preaches the Gospel in 42 languages in 70 different countries.

ARRESTS SOCIAL DECAY by reforming the drunkards and criminals, restraining wayward youths, teaching industry and independence, and purifying home life.

Help is urgently needed and should be sent to—

GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH,
Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Cheques should be crossed "Bank of England, Law Courts Branch."

Child-Life in Jeopardy!

Our Homes are full.

Many children are still waiting to enter, and every post brings new and urgent calls for help.

If you will send us by next post a

ONE-POUND NOTE

(OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN DOLLARS)

the lot of these sad little orphans will at once be ameliorated, and they will be received into the Home immediately circumstances allow.

YOU WOULD DO IT FOR YOUR OWN KIDDIE,

WHY NOT DO IT FOR THESE CHILDREN OF SORROW?

TEAR OUT THIS PAGE, and send it, with remittance, and your name and address, to

The Principal (Rev. W. HODSON SMITH),

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

(Founded by Dr. STEPHENSON)

104-122 City Road, London, E.C. 1.

Treasurers: J. R. BARLOW, Esq., M.A., J.P.
Sir CHARLES C. WAKEFIELD, Bart., C.B.E.

COMMON SENSE

TO secure a nation of healthy men and women it is vitally necessary to tackle the problem at its roots and to keep the children healthy. That is common sense. Adult hospitals are filled to overflowing with the results of neglect of disease in childhood. Do you realise how pitifully inadequate is the hospital accommodation for children in England? At the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, the Mother of children's hospitals, there are only 234 cots, and now over 800 little sick children, many desperately ill, to whom she must say "No room."

Will you help her with her great pioneer scheme to build

THE

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL CITY

in the hills of Buckinghamshire? There, in pure air and healthy surroundings, with the advice of the leading Child Specialists of the day, she will do her share towards building up a fine race of English men and women.

DONATIONS to the LORD ABERDARE, Honorary Treasurer, and full particulars and collecting cards from the Honorary Secretary, Appeal Offices, 50, GREAT ORMOND STREET, LONDON.

The Veterans' Association.

Patron: ADMIRAL EARL BEATTY, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.

£1,000,000

required for Demobilised Naval & Military Heroes.

1. To establish and endow the Veterans' Club as Permanent Headquarters with 1,000 Beds.
2. To establish a Convalescent Home in connection with the Scheme for those whose wounds or sickness necessitate treatment after returning to civil life, and for those who are incapacitated after many years' service with the Colours.

Contributions should be addressed to:—
THE SECRETARY, Veterans' Association,
47, Bedford Row, London, W.C. 1,
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Please mention "OVERSEAS" when writing to Advertisers.

Private Robinson bringing his motherless bairns to Dr Barnardo's Homes

Dr. Barnardo's Homes

7,318

CHILDREN NEED FOOD

and prices are high.

WILL YOU SEND

10/-

to help to feed them this Christmastide?

10,715 Barnardo boys fought for you.

Please mention "Over-Seas Club Monthly," December, 1920, when remitting.

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Gets but little of the bounteous offerings sent home by Patriotic Britons Overseas for War Charities.

The "jugular vein of the Nation" and the "weaver of the web of Empire" badly wants help of this kind.

An urgent appeal is, therefore, made for contributions to

The Fryatt Memorial Fund.

Patrons:—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, Admiral Sir David Beatty and others.

This Fund is doing excellent work in alleviating suffering and distress amongst Officers of the Merchant Service and their dependents, and maintaining and educating their children where necessitous circumstances exist. It is the only Fund of its kind in existence and is akin to the "Officers' Families Fund," which does such grand work for the Officers of the Navy and Army, but does not cover the Merchant Service.

So far the sum of £9,000 only has been raised. The result is that many demands on the Fund cannot be met.

Contributions will be most gratefully received by :—

HON. LIEUT. T. W. MOORE, M.B.E., R.N.R.,
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THE NATIONAL WAY

and the *most practical way* of finding permanent employment for the men broken in the War is at the

Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

TRY as one will to find a better way of securing permanent employment for our totally disabled Soldiers and Sailors, it resolves itself finally to this—that the man *must work* in the *company of men similarly afflicted*, and he *must work at a machine*. We have tried every other plan and failed. We have tried the best machinery and found it the only way. We are buying more as fast as our Capital Fund increases. Just as modern machinery solved the munition supply problem, so has machinery solved the problem of what to do for our broken men. Come and see the men at work. You will never help any other method afterwards. Ask the men themselves. They know. They work at our shops in comfort, sympathy and comradeship. They make good articles that sell at commercial prices, and they earn good wages by doing so. They have helped to break the German Army—now they are helping to break the German trade grip. The products of Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops are sold by leading retailers everywhere, and these merchants will tell you that the goods are capturing the trade heretofore held by the German. So by helping our Capital Fund you do many good things. Send a Cheque to-day. Insist on our products.

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Major-General
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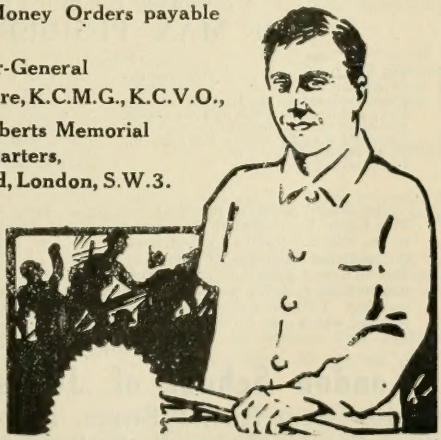
The Lord Roberts Memorial Headquarters,
122, Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.



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7 o'clock Safety Razor.

AN ENTIRELY NEW SET.

This (No. 23 TOURIST) shaving set is put forward with confidence as offering exceptional value to a discerning public.

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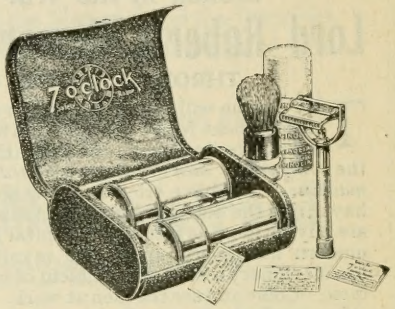

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How Does the National Institute for the Blind Help Blind Folk?

THERE ARE FOURTEEN MAIN POINTS:—

I.—SUNSHINE HOUSE, the Blind Babies' Home at Chorley Wood, is entirely devoted to the care of babies up to five years. This is the only institution of its kind in the world, and solves a national problem—what to do with the blind baby

II.—WORCESTER COLLEGE provides for the higher education of blind boys, and scholarships can be obtained thence to the Universities.

III.—THE CEDARS, at Chorley Wood, fulfils the same purpose with regard to blind girls, and offers the same advantages.

IV.—THE HOME TEACHING BRANCH cares or teachers and trains blind people in their own homes. 55,668 visits were paid last year.

V.—BOOKS AND MAGAZINES IN BRAILLE AND MOON TYPE are produced, the National Institute printing almost the whole of the literature in Braille type and all in the Moon type in the British Empire. Braille publications amounted last year to 255,323.

VI.—MASSAGE TRAINING is a most important branch of the Institute's work, and blind masseurs have earned unique distinction in the medical world. This branch includes a School of Massage, a Massage Library, and finding employment for blind masseurs and masseuses.

VII.—SPECIALISED BUSINESS TRAINING is given in secretarial work, shorthand, typewriting, telephony. Arrangements are also made for the training of blind people of both sexes in industrial work.

VIII.—THE AFTER-CARE OF BLINDED SOLDIERS has grown out of the grea work of St. Dunstan's. The interests of every man who has passed through the Hostel are safeguarded, and all are constantly and substantially assisted in many ways.

IX.—HOLIDAY AND CONVALESCENT HOMES for blinded soldiers have been established at Brighton, North Berwick, Ilkley, Cheltenham, and St. Leonards.

X.—THE RESIDENTIAL GIRLS' CLUB at 38-40 Langham Street, London, W. 1 provides blind girls away from home with a convenient residence and all the comforts of home life.

XI.—MUSIC PRODUCTION AND TRAINING is a most striking feature of the Institute's work. The value of this to blind musicians cannot be overrated. There is also an Employment Bureau for blind pianoforte-tuners and organists. The Blind Concert Party provides first-class training and experience to those with musical talent.

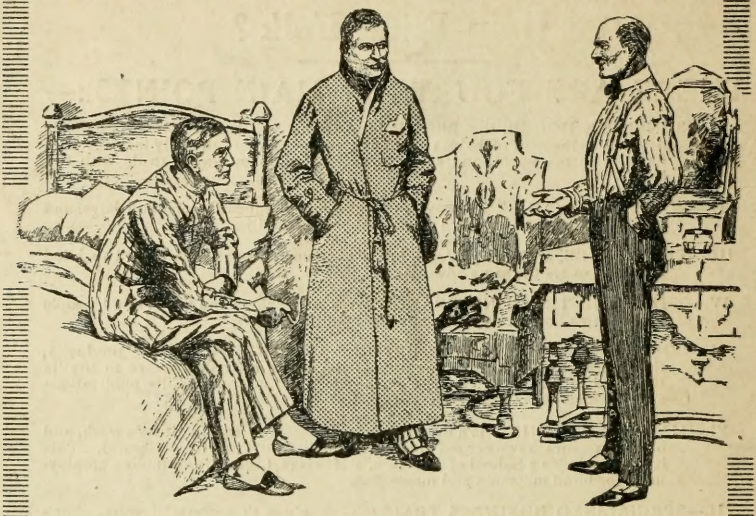
XII.—GUEST HOUSES for aged and indigent blind people of all classes are established at Chester, Clifton, and Brighton.

XIII.—GRANTS TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS in connection with the welfare of the blind are made on a very generous scale. During the last fifteen months allocations were made amounting to £75,303 19s. 6d.

XIV.—RELIEF AND CIVILIAN AFTER-CARE WORK covers a vast field. A Sales Depot disposes of goods made by the blind. The relief given to necessitous blind and wages to blind collectors amounted in the same period to £21,500.

These are some of the principal ways in which the National Institute helps the blind, but it can only continue to do so if you will help it.

Contributions, great and small, will, with gratitude, be acknowledged by the President and Hon. Treasurer, Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart., G.B.E., 224-6-8 Great Portland Street, London, W. 1.



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(*Regd.*)

Because it at once overcomes all the familiar objections to ordinary flannels. In wear it is delightfully comfortable, so soft that it will not irritate the most sensitive skin ; light in texture, yet so durable that it will stand the crudest methods of washing ; moreover, it will not shrink unless boiled.

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